The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1870—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NUMBER 325.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR [illegible]

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD TO [illegible]

WANTED—FOR CALIFORNIA—GOOD BUSINESS men [illegible]

WANTED—RAILROAD HANDS FOR ILLINOIS [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GERMAN—TO [illegible]

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO YOUNG MEN OF [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN—WE WANT A [illegible]

WANTED—ACTIVE SALESMEN TO WHOM [illegible]

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ONE OR TWO AC[illegible]

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTER, [illegible]

WANTED—A MEAT COOK FOR HOTEL IN [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST CARRIAGE PAINTER, TO [illegible]

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BUGGY IRON-[illegible] Address J. A. TAYLOR.

WANTED—TRUCK AND CARRIAGE PAINTER. Apply to WAYMAN & WHARTON, [illegible]

WANTED—TWO GOOD TAILORS, THIS MORNING, at 401 West Lake-st. [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT CUTTER. [illegible]

WANTED—THREE GOOD CANVASSERS FOR [illegible]

WANTED—TAILORS—THREE GOOD PANTS makers immediately. McINTYRE & KIMAL, [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BARBER, [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD BRASS MOULDER AND [illegible]

WANTED—A MACHINE AND BENCH HAND AT [illegible]

WANTED—ONE SCROLL SAWYER AND ONE [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO THOROUGHLY UN[illegible]

WANTED—LADIES TO TEACH MRS. MITCH[illegible]

WANTED—12 GIRLS TO RUN SEWING MA[illegible]

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASH[illegible]

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO [illegible]

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS TO GET THE [illegible]

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE[illegible]

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO GO TO EVANSTON; [illegible]

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. [illegible]

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY TRAINED [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

WANTED—AT 15 VAN BUREN-ST., A FIRST-[illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO DO [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GEN[illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE[illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL TO TAKE [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL (GERMAN PRE[illegible]

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 181 MAD[illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL [illegible]

WANTED—FOUR YOUNG LADIES TO GIVE [illegible]

WANTED—DRESSMAKER TO DO WORK BY [illegible]

WANTED—GIRL TO RUN A WILLCOX & GIBBS [illegible]

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS THAT CAN FUR[illegible]

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR COUNTRY [illegible] Address, by mail, FOSTER & CO.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—PARTIES HAVING [illegible] GARRISON, ALLOCK & WOODBURY, Real Estate Agents, [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR UNIMPROVED [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE UN[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HALF INTEREST [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$3,000 WORTH OF [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD LOCATED [illegible] COHN & BUSTER, [illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE DRY GOODS [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $25,000 TO [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, TO ENGAGE [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—VERY LITTLE CAPITAL [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH ABOUT [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH [illegible]

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLES, STATION[illegible]

EXAMINE BLANDY'S PORTABLE EN[illegible]

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE GENTLEMAN WHO LEFT [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young man (American) [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOK[illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NUMBER ONE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUSINESS MAN, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE AND [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COPYIST. GOOD [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO CAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO WOOD [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PATTERN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER. WOULD [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PERSON WHO IS [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY [illegible] ODELIA PRIOR, [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT [illegible]

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN A STRICTLY LEGAL [illegible]

WANTED—ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF OLD [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE [illegible]

WANTED—ADDRESS A NOTARY PUB[illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY, FOR CASH, LADIES' AND [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

I PROPOSE VISITING EUROPE FOR THE THIRD [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF FROM $1,000 [illegible] H. G. CHASE, [illegible]

MONEY LOANED, ON GOOD SECURITIES, FOR [illegible] B. F. DOWNING & CO., [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—$20,000—ON FIRST REAL [illegible] COHN & BUSTER, [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSE ON LEASED [illegible]

TO LOAN—$4,000—FOR 3 YEARS—IN ONE SUM, [illegible] BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., [illegible]

TO LOAN—$25,000 TO $30,000 IN ONE SUM. ALSO, [illegible]

$6,000 TO INVEST IN A GOOD PAYING [illegible]

$25,000 TO LOAN ON TIME, AND IN SUMS [illegible]

$50,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ES[illegible] ALDERSON & SINCLAIR, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE OLDEST [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE NEW ILLUS[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR LIFE IN UTAH; OR, THE MYSTERIES OF MORMONISM. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "TEN YEARS IN WALL STREET." [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "GEO. E. WARING'S [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO MALE AND [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE—LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE—WE [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE LIFE OF DANIEL WEBSTER, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CLARK'S HAIR COL[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—HORSE, HAR[illegible]

FOR SALE—A MORGAN MARE, 7 YEARS OLD, [illegible]

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY IN [illegible]

FOR SALE—A 7-YEAR OLD HORSE, AND EX[illegible]

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—15 HEAD OF GOOD [illegible]

FOR SALE—25 HEAD OF GOOD HORSES, JUST [illegible]

WANTED—A LIGHT STANDING TOP ROCK[illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ANY PERSON [illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT, WITHIN [illegible]

WANTED—GOOD CITY AND SUBURBAN PROP[illegible]

WANTED—FIVE OR TEN ACRES NEAR THE [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—PLAIN FURNITURE OF A SMALL [illegible]

FOREIGN.

Espartero Accepts the Candidacy for the Spanish Throne.

Further Particulars Concerning the Portuguese Coup d'Etat.

Official Announcement of the Vote on the Plebiscitum.

Napoleon's Speech on the Occasion.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 21.—This morning the Emperor met the respective bodies in solemn assembly at the Salle d'Etat, and received from a deputation of the Corps Legislatif the result of the vote on the plebiscitum. His Majesty, with the Empress and the Prince Imperial, was greeted by the Deputies and Senators with demonstrations of enthusiasm. Schneider addressed the Emperor in behalf of the Legislative bodies.

PARIS, May 21.—The following is the Emperor's speech in reply to the address of the Legislative bodies on the presentation of the result of the vote on the plebiscitum: [illegible]

I thank you, gentlemen, for the aid you have given me on this occasion. The votes which ratify those of 1848, 1851, and 1852, reaffirm your powers and give you, like me, new force to work for the good of the country. [illegible]

The city will be illuminated this evening in honor of the favorable result of the plebiscite vote.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, May 21.—Marshal Saldanha was, yesterday, formally installed as Minister of War. The Chambers will be immediately dissolved.

MADRID, May 21.—The Minister of State has announced in the Cortes that official information has been received from the King of Portugal expressing entire confidence in the new War Minister, Saldanha.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LONDON, May 21.—Further details of the coup d'etat at Lisbon have been received to-day. [illegible]

LONDON, May 21.—The Times ridicules the Portuguese revolution, [illegible]

LISBON, May 21.—General Saldanha, the new Prime Minister, has addressed a note to several political celebrities, inviting them to places in the new Cabinet.

The sessions of the Cortes were closed by his order.

The principal towns have sent to the General their acceptance of the new order of things. The country is entirely tranquil.

[illegible]

MADRID, May 21—Evening.—The Cortes has been prorogued. It is generally thought that it will be dissolved, and new elections ordered.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 21.—It is announced to-day that Espartero has reconsidered his resolution, and now consents to accept the crown of Spain. This, however, is not official. The excitement attending the unsettled state of government meanwhile continues unabated.

LONDON, May 21.—The numerous and conflicting despatches received in this city concerning the intrigues on foot at Madrid for the possession of the vacant throne, [illegible]

LONDON, May 21.—A British fleet has left Corunna for Lisbon.

The successful military rising at Lisbon has created a profound sensation here, and is accepted as presaging an Iberian Union.

The reported acceptance of the Spanish crown by Espartero is confirmed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 21.—The Spectator, to-day, has an article on municipal corruption in New York city. [illegible]

LONDON, May 21.—The Times comments favorably on Mr. McHenry's plan for the reorganization of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad under the Presidency of General McClellan.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Bassett, the colored Minister of the United States at the Court of Hayti, [illegible]

HAVANA, May 21.—The national troops at Gibara recently destroyed a powder mill and two unfinished cannon, which the insurgents were forced to leave behind.

Prices of bank and railroad shares advancing rapidly.

GERMANY.

PARIS, May 21.—The Memorial Diplomatique, in its correspondence from Ems, says the Czar of Russia is now there. He is in a precarious state of health.

MUNICH, May 21.—The Chamber, by a vote of 86 to 67, has rejected the bill abolishing the death penalty.

BERLIN, May 21.—In the Reichstag the government accepted a proposition looking to the abolition of capital punishment, except in cases of malice aforethought, and assassination of the sovereigns of the confederation.

ITALY.

ROME, May 21.—The new list of members of the Ecumenical Council places the number at 975. Many, however, have gone home, leaving proxies in favor of the infallibility dogma.

French troops have been sent to the Neapolitan frontier to watch the insurgents.

VENEZUELA.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Venezuela advices of May report the success of the rebels under Guzman Blanco, on the 27th of last month, after three days' hard fighting. The insurgents succeeded in occupying the capital. Houses and stores were sacked, and their robberies were carried on to a fearful extent by the soldiers of the victorious party. For a long time Blanco has been plotting to secure the overthrow of the established government, and he has apparently succeeded in his efforts.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, May 21.—The lowest chamber of the States General, or Dutch Parliament has passed a bill abolishing capital punishment.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISIANA ELECTION CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—Another of the Louisiana election cases was before the House to-day, and goes over for the second time without being finished. The case is similar in general terms to that of Sypher. After the close of the debate, Newsham was voted in by half a dozen majority. Mr. Eldridge changed, and then moved a reconsideration, which was carried by two majority on a pending vote. Before the yeas and nays could be taken, the House got to filibustering, and finally adjourned without reaching a decision.

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL TREATY.

Private letters from Bogota speak of the Darien Ship Canal treaty. It is said that the debate on it in the Columbian Congress has been very sharp and bitter. It is being considered, article by article; and the first one has been adopted. The prospects for ratification are not favorable, and in the districts most interested there is considerable excitement.

PERSONAL.

The friends of John P. Hale have word that he will sail from Europe for New York in the steamer of the 1st of June. He is by no means in good health, and appears to be somewhat broken down by events of the last two years.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

Representatives Myers, Winchester, Peck, Hill, Kimble, Booker, Cleveland, and Senator Johnson, all having constituents largely interested in tobacco, held a meeting last night to decide upon the rate of tax they would advocate. [illegible]

NAVY PROMOTION.

Master Thomas G. Grove, of Mound City, Ill., passed his second examination in the navy to-day, and attained the grade of Lieutenant.

[illegible]

GENERAL HANCOCK.

The reason why General Hancock was not appointed to the command of the Department of the South appear from correspondence, [illegible]

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

General Jordan, of Cuban notoriety, is conferring with members of the Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day, concerning Cuban affairs. [illegible]

THE RED RIVER AFFAIR.

The British Minister had a long interview with the Secretary of State to-day. [illegible]

NAVAL SALARIES.

The Senate Appropriation Committee have decided to materially change the Navy Appropriation bill as it passed the House. On the question of pay, they are disposed to make the pay of navy officers equal to that of the army.

THE MORMONS.

A delegation of leading Mormons are here, urging Congress not to pass the bill abolishing polygamy. They are in conference to-day with some members of the Senate committee, who have the matter under consideration.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee had a special meeting to-day, in favor of the Trans-Continental Railroad to the Pacific, but adjourned without reaching any conclusion.

CHARGE AGAINST THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The House Appropriation Committee to-day commenced an investigation into the charges preferred against the Postmaster General by the envelope manufacturers of New York and Philadelphia, in awarding the contract for stamped envelopes and wrappers to a New York firm in violation of law. The Postmaster General and the envelope men have the hearing of the matter still under consideration.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed an elaborate circular to the customs and revenue officers, which contains information communicated to masters of vessels fishing in Canadian waters. The Dominion authorities have terminated the system of granting licenses to foreign fishers within three marine leagues of the shores thereof, except on the southern and western coasts of Newfoundland, the shores of Magdalen Islands and through the Straits of Belle Isle. If vessels found within these boundaries refuse to depart after warning, they will be liable to seizure and search. Resistance to the officers will result in the forfeiture of $800 and imprisonment for two years.

TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The Ways and Means Committee are at work upon the Tax bill. It is not thought that any changes will be made in the tax on distilled spirits, though some modifications are expected in the mode of collecting it. A strong influence is at work to have the whole tax collected at the distilleries, and a delegation are now here from Cincinnati, New York, and Philadelphia, for that purpose.

THE UPSHUR COURT MARTIAL.

The decision of the court martial in the case of Commander Upshur has been referred to the Solicitor of the Navy Department.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

SENATE.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT BILL.

The Senate sat all night. Several amendments to the Fifteenth Amendment bill were passed, including one to make punishable all attempts in influencing the votes of the colored people by giving them or by occupation. At length the Senate bill was substituted for the House bill, and at 7 o'clock was passed—43 to 8.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MORGAN presented five additional petitions, asking Congress to abolish National Banks; to pay off bonds deposited by them as security; to issue $300,000,000 on treasury greenback notes; [illegible] and restore prosperity to the country.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CULLOM offered a resolution of inquiry as to the fees charged and collected by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. COX asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report back the eight-hour law for laborers and workmen in government employ.

Mr. McGREW objected.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as follows:

The Senate joint resolution to authorize the payment of the full salary of A. P. Hovey, as Minister to Peru, without deduction on account of absence from his post. Passed.

Adversely on bill to increase the salary of the Minister to China. Tabled.

Authorizing the Secretary of State to cause the remains of General Asboth, late Minister to the Argentine Confederation, and General Steadman, late Consul to Santiago De Cuba, to be removed to the United States, the former to be interred in the National Cemetery at Lexington. Passed.

To ascertain and allow damages to the owner of the steamer Monitor, fired into by the Daimio of Nagota, in July, 1864.

TIME OF MEETING CHANGED.

On motion of Mr. DAWES it was ordered that on and after Monday next the House meet at 11 and adjourn at 5 o'clock.

ELECTION CASE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Louisiana contested election case of Newsham against Ryan.

After discussion, the minority report in favor of Ryan was rejected, without a division, and the majority report, giving the seat to Newsham, adopted—78 to 72. All the Democrats voted in the negative. Among the Republicans who voted "No" were:

[illegible]

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved a reconsideration, for the purpose of offering a resolution declaring the seat vacant.

Mr. COX said he would prefer a vacancy to usurpation.

There being signs of filibustering, amid much excitement an adjournment was carried.

Adjourned.

RELIGIOUS.

Session of the United Presbyterians in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, May 21.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the United Presbyterian Assembly, in Philadelphia, the Committee of Foreign Correspondence presented a partial report, recommending the admission of delegates from foreign bodies, and the appointing of a special session of the Assembly for next Wednesday evening, for the purpose of hearing those gentlemen.

Dr. Adams, of New York, submitted resolutions looking toward a reunion of the body known as the Southern Presbyterian Church with this Assembly.

The report of the Treasurer of the Assembly was read, showing a balance on hand of $16,982.

A communication was received from the Trustees of the New Jersey Theological Seminary, stating that the Trustees are about to erect a building to be called Reunion Hall, and requesting the Assembly to make arrangements for laying the corner-stone. On motion, a committee of twelve members was appointed to attend on behalf of the Assembly, on the 27th inst.

Appointments were made for preaching on Sunday, when the Assembly adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—This morning's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was occupied with the consideration of the report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. [illegible]

General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church adjourned at noon until Monday morning. Little important business was transacted during the forenoon. The Trustees of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick submitted a report, which was highly commended by the synod.

The Committee on Signs of the Times reported a long list of indications that called for mourning of the people; among them questions touching the council at Rome, the Bible, the Sabbath, doctrines of the Church, marriage relation, and venality, corruption, and extravagance in the government and among the people. The committee recommend the first Thursday of January as a day of fasting. They recognize, too, on the other hand, the tendency of things to break up the crust of mere human authority, and bring Christians and men generally to a better understanding and a better union in the cause of Christ, liberty, and the worldly interests of mankind. The report of the committee was accepted.

The subject of union with the United Presbyterian Church is the special order for Monday afternoon.

Proceedings in the Methodist Conference at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, sixteenth day, Bishop Marvin presiding, a resolution by Dr. Hamilton, of Mobile, proposing to elect two additional Bishops, produced an extended debate by Drs. Monroe, of Missouri; Lee, of Virginia; Marshall, of Mississippi; and Binckley, of Texas, in favor of the resolution, the latter intimating that, unless this was done, Texas and the West would secede; and Drs. Evans, of Georgia; Winfield, of Arkansas; and Andrews, of Alabama, in opposition. The latter said this was but one more step in the direction of the diocesan tyranny of the Bishops. Bishop Paine, in behalf of the Bishops, explained the views of the Bishop on the subject, setting forth that they had done their work, but in view of the fact that five new conferences had been added, they would agree to an additional Bishop, but would acquiesce in the action of the conference if the two were asked. Under the operations of the previous question, the substitute of one Bishop was adopted by 110 to 102.

On motion of Dr. Anderson, the order of business was suspended, and the conference, at noon, proceeded to vote for a Bishop by ballot. The following was the result: First ballot—J. C. Keener, of Louisiana, 55; J. A. Duncan, of Virginia, 50; J. B. McFerrin, of Tennessee, 17; scattering, 80. No choice.

On the third ballot, Dr. J. C. Keener was elected.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—The Presbyterian General Assembly held only a morning session. The first order of the day was the consideration of the scheme for a great Presbyterian University. Rev. Dr. Lyon, of Mississippi, made a long speech in favor of it. After awhile the subject was referred to a committee, of which Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, is Chairman, to digest the subject and present it in a tangible form for the consideration of the body.

Reports of the Executive Committee of Foreign Missions and Education were read and referred to the standing committee on the same subjects.

The hearing of the delegates from corresponding bodies was made the order of the day for Monday morning.

A number of minor reports were presented and referred to committees.

Adjourned until Monday morning.

THE WEST.

The Spring Rise in the Missouri.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., May 21.—Reports from Montana state that the mountain snow is melting rapidly. The June rise in the Missouri River will exceed anything in the past few years.

Indian Operations in Dakota.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 21.—White Swan's band of Indians broke into a store at Swan Lake, Dakota, this week, and helped themselves to all they wanted. They stole one horse and shot another. White Swan is on the war path, and is opposed to Spotted Tail's plans for peace.

The body of the little girl carried off by the Ogalalahs from Niobrara has been found riddled by bullets.

Two buffalo were killed near here yesterday.

The Davis Suit Against the Pacific Railroad—Application for a Receiver Denied.

CHEYENNE, May 20.—Chief Justice Lane yesterday denied the application for a Receiver in the case of Davis and associates v. The Union Pacific Railroad, holding that their showing before him did not justify it, or show any absolute necessity for such a remedy; that the road is now being managed by able and honest men, is in a prosperous condition, and, if it were not so, the bond tendered by the Pacific Railroad is ample security for the complainants in any event.

NEW ENGLAND.

Two Buildings Destroyed by an Explosion of Benzine—The Lewis Divorce Case—Boy Killed while Playing Base Ball—Commercial Tea-[illegible]

BOSTON, May 21.—A vat of benzine exploded at Reed's glove establishment, Main street, Charles[illegible]own, last night, destroying the building and an adjoining dwelling. Loss, $15,000.

Mrs. Lewis, mother of the child of Corinna Lewis, whose abduction by the father created such a sensation last summer, has obtained a divorce on the ground of adultery.

DOVER, N. H., May 21.—A lad, named Grown, was killed, yesterday, while playing base ball, the ball striking his breast.

BOSTON, May 21.—The Pullman Pacific Hotel train, which is to take an excursion party of members of the Boston Board of Trade to San Francisco, arrived this afternoon. Messrs. Geo. M. and A. B. Pullman are being entertained by the Commercial Club at a dinner at the Revere House. The train is on the track near the Coliseum grounds, and has been visited by thousands of citizens, and was, this evening, illuminated on the occasion of a visit by members of the Board of Trade and Commercial Club. The train starts on Monday morning on the Boston & Albany, New York Central, Great Western, of Canada, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, and Union and Central Pacific.

ILLINOIS.

Cowardly Outrages in Peoria County.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, May 21.—An outrageous affair occurred at a wedding party at Kickapoo Creek, four miles from here, night before last. A man, named Stelnsifer, got into an altercation with three brothers, by name Mund, which, after some trouble, was quelled. When Stelnsifer and wife started for home, two brothers fell on them and nearly killed them, beating both in a horrible manner. It will be almost impossible for the women to recover.

A party of ruffians made an attack on Henry Schaffer, captain of a tugboat, yesterday, who was employed to carry them across the lake to a house of ill-fame. He was fearfully beaten and thrown overboard into the water. His wife attempted to interfere, and was rudely handled. Schaffer was finally rescued from the lake, nearly dead. The desperadoes are still at large.

The Municipal City Council of Dubuque are in the city, investigating our water works.

TENNESSEE.

Proceedings in the State Legislature.

NASHVILLE, May 21.—After three days' balloting in the Legislative Convention, Thomas H. Butler was to-day elected Secretary of State.

In the Senate, the Railroad Investigation Committee made a report touching the condition of the Tennessee & Pacific, East Tennessee, & Western North Carolina and Knoxville & Charleston Railroads. The affairs of none of the roads were encouraging, whilst bonds were issued illegally to the East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Road, and the bonds furnished the Knoxville & Charleston Road were sold below par unlawfully. Legislation is asked to protect the States from losses.

INDIANA.

Burglars in Ill Luck.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, May 21.—Last night a party of three men were detected in robbing a clothing house. They had secured about $900 worth of piece goods when seen. The police, after racing them, and firing several shots, succeeded in arresting one of them, Hugh O'Neal, of Pittsburgh.

OHIO.

State Endorsement of Railroad Bonds Enjoined.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 21.—After hearing an exhausting argument, lasting two days, Judge Melton granted an injunction against the endorsement of the Blue Ridge Railroad bonds by the State.

Fires.

CLEVELAND, O., May 21.—Hendrickson & Bro.'s shingle factory, and Bowler & Maher's foundry, were totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at one-third of $60,000; insured as follows: North American, of Hartford, and National, of Boston, $1,500 each; Home, of New Haven, $1,000; Continental, of New York, and State, of Cleveland, $700 each; Merchants', of Hartford, $500.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 21.—The body of Miss Dora McLillan, of Boston, burned to death in the destruction of the Concert Hall block, Thursday, was found yesterday afternoon, and an inquest held. The body was in an upright position, and directly underneath it were the springs of a carriage. She must have suffocated before the flames reached her. Up to the present time, no other remains were discovered, which makes it almost certain that no other lives were lost.

A Bulky Baby.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, May 21.—A Norwegian woman, residing here, yesterday gave birth to a child weighing twenty pounds. It was two and a half feet high. The child died and the mother is recovering.

An Indian Outbreak Imminent in the Red River Country.

ST. PAUL, May 21.—News from the Red River states that an Indian outbreak there is imminent, and there is great excitement at Fort Garry from this cause and the arrest of Riel's Commissioners in Canada.

MARRIED.

FRAZIER—HOUGH—On the 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. Burns, Mr. R. A. Frazier and Miss Maggie M. Hough.

ANDERSON—CUNNINGHAM—By the Rev. J. M. [illegible]

VAN HOUTEN—McCLEAL—Monday, May 16, at the residence of Rev. Dr. Graves, Albert Van Houten, of New York city, and Mary Ann McCleal, of Gettysburg, Pa.

LOGAN—FERSON—In this city, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. G. T. Flanders, Mr. Walter M. Logan and Miss [illegible] Ferson, all of Chicago.

PARKER—McMANUS—By the Rev. Mr. Gordon and Rev. Mr. O'Gara, Mr. Thomas Parker and Miss Julia [illegible]

DIED.

HACKET—May 21, William, son of James and Bridget Hacket, aged 11 years and 10 months. [illegible]

EDSON—In Lake View, Saturday morning, of apoplexy, Robert Edson, aged 76 years. [illegible]

DOLPH—In this city, on Friday the 20th inst., of consumption, Charles H. Dolph, aged 38 years. [illegible]

ABBOTT—In this city, on the 20th inst.—Hattie L., infant daughter of Hillard H. and Helen M. Abbott.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

F. N. HAMLIN & CO.,

105 & 107 Lake-st.,

WILL OFFER

UNUSUAL Inducements TO TRADE THE COMING WEEK.

EXTREMELY

Low Prices

For all kinds of

DRY GOODS, Carpets

INCLUDED.

COME AND COMPARE THE NEW PRICE LIST.

PARASOLS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

TH. & G. MENDELSON'S,

109 STATE-ST.

1,000 Roman Proquet Sashes

FANS,

Of Every Description.

PARASOLS,

In Pongee, Silk and LINEN. Also, the

REAL IVORY FOR **Lace Covers,**

HOSIERY, GAUZE UNDERWEAR,

Together with the largest and most complete assortment in our line to be found in the city.

TH. & G. MENDELSON,

109 State-st.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

AT

WEBSTERS'

78 LAKE-ST.

LADIES' FURNISHING EMPORIUM.

Great Attractions!
Great Attractions!
Great Attractions!
Great Bargains!
Great Bargains!
Great Bargains!
All Next Week!
All Next Week!
All Next Week!

HAT AND BONNET DEPARTMENT.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN HATS AND BONNETS. PRINCESS, NORMA, ALPINE, BEATRICE, SUEZ, ARABIAN, EUGENIE, LINDA, BRAVOS, TYROLESE, STAR, PAULA.

[illegible]

ALL THE NEW BONNET FRAMES.

[illegible]

OUR RIBBON & FLOWER DEPARTMENT

IS UNEQUALLED IN CHICAGO.

[illegible]

PARASOLS & SUN-UMBRELLAS.

[illegible]

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

LACE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

EMBROIDERY HANDKERCHIEFS AND FAN DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

ALL THESE GOODS AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.

WEBSTER BROTHERS,

78 LAKE, FIRST FLOOR.

SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS.

FINE LINE OF

LLAMA SHAWLS,

Ranging from $25 to $125.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

MOURNING STORE.

ALSO, LARGE LOT OF

FRENCH LAWNS, 25 to 40 cents.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 25 to 40 cents.

Bargains unequalled in Black Silks, Check, and Stripe Silks, Swiss, Irish and French Poplins, Grenadines, Travelling Dress Goods, &c.

MEDICAL.

Psychological Institution OF HEALING,

No. 13 Adams-st.,

Near Michigan-av.

Dr. T. P. THORPE,

Late of Memphis, Tenn.,

Would respectfully inform the public that he has leased the large fine buildings as above, and will be ready for the reception of patients on the 1st inst.

DR. THORPE'S NEW METHOD of curing all manner of diseases, [illegible]

TERMS:

Consultation.......... $10.
A cure guaranteed.......... $100, and upwards.

The money can be deposited in bank and not paid over until the cure is effected.

DR. T. P. THORPE,
Only Practitioner of Psychological Medicine.
Chicago, May 21.

PREPARED WHEAT BREAD.

PREPARED WHEAT BREAD.

A New Article of Food

FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE.

[illegible]

Manufactured exclusively by:

J. C. YOUNG & CO.,

Bread and Cracker Bakers,

197 and 199 Illinois-st., Chicago.

(Corner of Dearborn-st.)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

The two-story brick building No. 18 State-st. [illegible]

PALMER & MARBLE,

Real Estate Brokers,

No. 11 Metropolitan Block.

LACES AND PARASOLS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Have added more novelties to their

LACE & PARASOL DEPARTMENTS,

And will exhibit on Monday, May 23, a new assortment of White and Black Llama Lace Parasol Covers, $3.75 and upward; Point Applique and Chantilly do., at very low prices; new styles of Point, Point Applique and Valenciennes Collars, including the Marie Stuart, Empress, Marguerite, President, &c., &c., and a choice selection of Ivory-handled Parasols, designed for Lace Covers.

State & Washington-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

Call at Once and get a Bargain.

HOMES AT $250.

We are selling Homes within 34 blocks of Court House, and only 15 minutes ride to property, on the following easy terms:

$50 in Cash,
$50 in Four Months,
$50 in Eight Months,
$50 in Twelve Months,
$50 in Sixteen Months.

These Lots are Within the Reach of All.

ONLY $3 A WEEK

To be saved for sixteen months to own a Home of your own. Over 3,000 shade and ornamental trees are now set out. School house within 3 blocks of the land. Call and examine plats. We take parties to this property free.

FRISBIE & STOREY,

124 Washington-st., Room 25.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

LAST WEEK

THIS SEASON OF THE GREAT

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

AN IMMENSE FAREWELL BILL.

HIT HIM AGAIN.

QUIET LODGINGS.

By general request, revival of

BOB HART'S STUMP SPEECH.

Scenes at the Circus.

STANDING ON THE PLATFORM.

NEW FIRST PART.

SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

Next week, Opera, Opera Bouffe, and Operettas. Grand musical season.

HOMES.

We are still selling Lots in our Addition for $250, one-quarter down. These Lots were sold at auction, on the ground, at higher prices. They are the best property for the money in Chicago. They are located near street cars and depot, between Lincoln and Humboldt Parks, 34 blocks from the Court House, and are on the very highest ground about Chicago, covered with evergreens. We take you to the property free of expense, at any time to suit you. Call and see plats, and learn particulars, at our office,

100 Madison-st., Room 5,

STOREY & ALLEN.

ULRICH & HOFFMAN,

REAL ESTATE DEALERS,

123 DEARBORN-ST.

B. A. ULRICH. JNO. W. HOFFMAN.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Hyde Park Residences for Sale,

Replete with all the comforts and conveniences of suburban homes, located on principal streets, grounds highly improved, and in every way desirable. We will show them to parties wishing to buy.

PRICES—$7,500—New house, French roof, and well finished; lot 50x150, on private park.

$5,500—Cottage and 40 feet, on Fifty-sixth-st.

$11,000—Attractive house and 75 feet, on Oak-st., yard improved.

$7,500—New house, French roof, and well finished; lot 50x150, on private park.

$13,500 for large brick and 150 feet frontage, corner Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-first-st.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE, or exchange for city property, improved.

Subdivision of six acres at Englewood, near R. R. Station, land high and planted with trees, at $3,000 per acre. $300 or less lots near Brighton Park, at a bargain.

Very desirable lots at Maplewood, bounded by Western and Fullerton-avs., and [illegible] R. R., and divided by North Boulevard; [illegible] Liberal inducements offered to parties wishing to build.

Also, acre lots at Summit, Chicago & St. Louis R. R.

FOR SALE.

$15,000—Michigan-av., east front, north of Twenty-fifth-st., 60 feet front, with a good two-story house. Cash, or 1-4 or 1-3 cash, and balance on time at 10 per cent.

OFFER WANTED,

For 40 feet front in Groveland Park. Title perfect.

FIELD, KING & CO.,

Southwest Corner State and Washington-sts.

North Side Property.

FOR SALE—Lot 58x170 feet to an alley, on Oak-st., between Clark and LaSalle, with double Brick House. Each has 11 rooms, built in the most substantial manner, barn, &c., &c., with all other conveniences, nicely shaded, neighborhood first-class. This is very desirable property, and will be sold cheap and on favorable terms. Part of the purchase money can remain four years. Title perfect.

JAMES H. KERR & SON,
106 South Clark-st.

HIGHLAND PARK!

$3,300.00.

A fine, new two-story House, with barn, well, cistern, and large lot; fronts east, and only three blocks from the depot. Very easy terms of payment. Full particulars on application.

FIELD, KING & CO.,
S. W. cor. State & Washington.

NORWOOD PARK.

This rapidly-growing suburb, on the highest rolling ground within thirty minutes of the Court House, has hundreds of those beautiful elevations, [illegible]

SHELDON & CO., 80 Washington-st.

OFFER WANTED.

We want a cash offer on 50 feet, east front, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

FIELD, KING & CO.,

Basement First National Bank Building, Southwest Corner State and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE RESIDENCE ON WEST SIDE, [illegible]

JOS. B. CHANDLER, 106 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION—PROF. A. MARSH, TEACHER [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WISH[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL ARTICLES WANTED [illegible] HENDERSON & CRAN[illegible]

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

GILBERT & SAMPSON

Invite special attention to their immense Stock of

Rich and Medium Furniture,

DRAPERIES, FRENCH PLATE

AND

Mantel Mirrors, &c., &c.

We have one of the largest and richest stocks of

Fine Furniture

to be found in any first-class establishment in the country. All of the choicest and newest styles made. We particularly invite an examination of our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Our goods are strictly first-class, and prices as low as the lowest.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in Furniture.

113 & 115 STATE-ST.

THAYER & TOBEY FURNITURE COMPANY

(Successors to F. Porter Thayer & Co. and Chas. Tobey),

87, 89 & 91 State-st., Chicago.

Factory Nos. 86 to 92 West Randolph-st.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG,

203 Randolph-st.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Robert Fergus' Sons

PRINTERS

Established 1840.

Office, 14 CLARK ST.

Printing House, 244 to 248 Illinois Street.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS. CARD.

Messrs. BENT & GOWARD would respectfully inform the public that they are the sole agents and manufacturers in the Northwest of the Patent Self-Ventilating Refrigerators—the patents of which are held by the American Refrigerator Company.

All other Refrigerators claiming ventilation are infringements of these patents, and all manufacturers, dealers and purchasers of them, render themselves liable to prosecution by law.

Those about purchasing should be careful to avoid all such liability, and if they desire the only good article in the market, be particular to buy the Self-Ventilating Refrigerator of the above manufacture.

For sale at Wholesale and Retail by Bent & Goward, 206 East Madison-st., and at Retail by Dealers generally.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE NEW

Photo Crayon Portrait,

BY SARONY'S PATENT PROCESS,

IS NOW TO BE HAD AT

CARBUTT'S STUDIO,

24 WASHINGTON-ST.

This new style of Portrait is at once beautiful in finish, perfectly durable, and moderate in price. So confident are we of their giving satisfaction that we will make them on approval from any of our customers' negatives we have on hand. The public are invited to call and examine specimens.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GROMMES & ULLRICH,

IMPORTERS,

146 South Clark-st.

G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne,
Ruinart Pere & Fils "
Piper & Co. Heidseick "
Krug & Co. "
L. Roederers Carte Blanche, do.,
Bouche Fils Champagne.

Orders promptly executed at lowest figures.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

On Monday, May 23, Lackawanna Coal will be reduced to $10 per ton for all sizes, delivered. We also have a full supply of Lump and Prepared Lehigh Coal, at reduced rates.

COIT & CURTIS,

238 East Van Buren-st., cor. Market.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A situation as Travelling Agent and Salesman for an established Wholesale Flour House, by one who has been in the business in the East three years, who has a large acquaintance among flour men there and an established trade. Can give security and first-class reference. Address WARREN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED

In a wholesale dry goods house, by a young man who has had some experience, and wishes to thoroughly learn the business. Salary no object. Reference first-class. Address D. W. K., Tribune office.

Merchants' Life Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

Agents wanted in every county to act in direct connection with the Home Office. Address A. D. HOLLY, Secretary, P. O. Box 4998 N. Y. City.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of said company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m. The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, April 28, 1870.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

RIDDLES COOK, Secretary.
DAVENPORT, April 28, 1870.

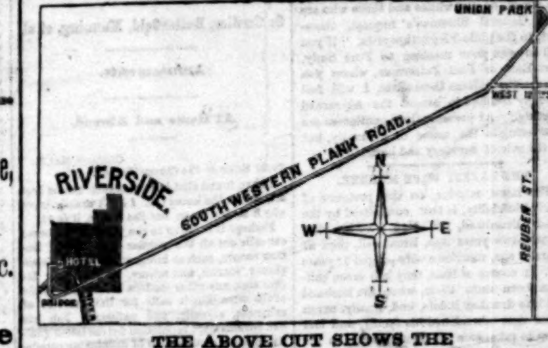
BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

RIVERSIDE.

RIVERSIDE.



THE ABOVE CUT SHOWS THE

BEST ROUTE TO RIVERSIDE BY CARRIAGE.

The Riverside Improvement Company have scraped and rolled the Southwestern Plank Road, so that it is now a very good driving road from Union Park to RIVERSIDE, and will serve for temporary use until their magnificent Park-Way is thrown open to public use.

Trains leave the Union Depot on the C., B. & Q. R. R. for Riverside at 7, 7:40, 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 5, 5:30, 6:15 and 11:30 p. m. Returning, leave Riverside at 6:10, 7:33, 8:15, 8:55, 9:20 a. m., 3, 3:37, 4:45 and 6:45 p. m.

Gentlemen and Ladies visiting Riverside can leave at 1:30 p. m., and

Get Dinner at the Refectory Upon the Arrival of the Train,

And if they choose can obtain Supper before the departure of the 6:45 p. m. train.

WINDOW SCREENS.

MAGOUN'S ADJUSTABLE

WINDOW SCREENS

Can be fitted to any windows without the aid of a mechanic. Will fit the windows of any house to which you may move.

They are made with black walnut frames, covered with plain, figured or landscape wire cloth.

They extend from 20 to 46 inches in width, and are made from 20 to 36 inches in height.

Price lists and models sent to country merchants, and their orders attended to promptly at a liberal discount.

Sold by D. N. HURLBUT, Agent, with Bangs Bros., Dealers in House-Furnishing Goods, 156 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

Money to Buy Rents,

LEASES, MORTGAGES,

Just Claims in Probate, of Heirs,

To Pay Taxes, and Turn Corners.

LOANS ON SHORT TIME,

And to such as can make monthly payments.

B. K. SWIFT & D. O. HAMILTON, Trustees, 126 South Clark-st.

UNION INSURANCE AND TRUST CO. Savings Bank,

133 DEARBORN-ST., northeast corner Madison-st.

S. W. RAWSON, President.
J. H. PEARSON, Vice President.
W. B. HOSWELL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

W. K. McALLISTER, JAMES LONGLEY,
JAMES WARD, S. W. RAWSON,
E. F. PULSIFER, JOHN BURNHAM,
J. H. PEARSON.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday evening, from 6 to 8.

Receive deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 and pay 6 per cent interest per annum.

TO LOAN.

J. H. STEAD & CO.,

49 LA SALLE-ST.,

Can make Loans on desirable Chicago Real Estate, for a term of years, at reasonable rates.

STOCK WANTED.

First National Bank.
City National Bank.
Chicago City Railway, South Division.

FOR SALE.

2,000 Fifth National Bank Stock.

FIELD, KING & CO.,
S. W. cor. State and Washington-sts.

$50,000

To loan on first-class real estate, in sums to suit, for three or five years. PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES WANTED.

ALDERSON & SINCLAIR,
133 Madison-st., basement.

Money to Loan,

On Three to Five Years' Time, on Chicago Improved Real Estate.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL,
No. 3 Metropolitan Block.

TO LOAN--$2,700,

On Five Years' Time, on City Security.

Apply to ORIAN TAGER, Room 7, 144 East Madison-st.

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES

Wanted on Chicago Property.

SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

KITCHEN FURNISHING.

EVERYBODY

LOOKING FOR

REFRIGERATORS, Ice Boxes,

Ice Cream Freezers, Carpet Sweepers, Water Coolers,

Meat Safes, Fluting Machines, Gas Stoves, Kerosene Stoves, Bath Tubs, Toilet Sets.

Or any conveniences for Housekeeping, can select from a very large assortment, and secure lowest prices, at

DALTON & CO.'S, 71 Lake-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

A. LACOUR has removed to 101 Washington-st., up stairs, Room 4, in room with A. L. Mandel, Tailor, where he would be pleased to see his friends and customers. Good fits and latest styles given. Orders for suits and uniforms for K. T. and Consistory will be promptly attended to. Prices reasonable.

PROF. W. O. MULL,

ARTIST,

Has removed to Blake's Building, 122 Washington-st.

MRS. MAGNUSSON JEWETT,

(Teacher of Italian and English Singing), would inform the public that she has removed from the Opera House to 22 Washington-st., corner of Wabash-av.

Reception hours from 10 to 1 a. m.

LOST.

LOST--REWARD.

A liberal reward will be paid for the return of an Abstract of Title to Lots [illegible] Third Principal Meridian.

A. & C. A. CRANE,
Northeast corner Washington and Clark-sts., under Fifth National Bank.

MILLINERY.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

Ribbons, Flowers, Hats, Bonnets, Notions, &c. [illegible] MONDAY, May 23, [illegible]

154 South Halsted-st., between Adams and Jackson.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.

Do you desire to have a sure and permanent cure of that loathsome disease? [illegible]

JAPANESE GOODS.

JAPANESE & CHINESE STORE,

No. 35 Madison-st., Near Wabash-av.

FANS, FLY RODS, RICE PAPER, PICTURE BOOKS, BIRD KITES, ETC.

FLOUR.

FLOUR.

[illegible]

NORTON & CO., Oriental Mills, Flour and Feed Store, [illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI,

IMPORTERS

AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

192 LAKE, and 20 WELLS-STS.,

CHICAGO.

Agents for Grey's Ferry and Kensington White Lead and Color Works, Puffer's Celebrated Soda Fountains, &c., &c.

CALL AND GET QUOTATIONS.

JAMES. B. HODGES,

Importer of and dealer in

FINE GROCERIES, WINES, AND CIGARS.

No. 44 State-st., Chicago.

SMITH & KOHLSAAT,

PROBATE LAWYERS.

After a long connection with the County Court we are now prepared to give special attention to Probate Business. Office No. 76 LaSalle-st., Room 8, opposite Court House.

BATES & HODGES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

GEORGE C. BATES & LATHROP S. HODGES.

124 Washington-st.,

Rooms 5 and 6. CHICAGO.

LIFE INSURANCE.

WANTED.

Eclectic Life Insurance Company,

NEW YORK.

TO GENERAL AGENTS.—A rare opening exists for the right parties to secure a district in the State of Illinois, under a contract from the COMPANY of a most liberal character. Apply to the Superintendent, 128 Washington-st., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO BUILDERS.

We can furnish and put up Hot Air Pipes, and Registers at the lowest prices. Call and see us.

M. W. LESTER & SON,
15, 17, and 19 North State-st.

BRINK'S EXPRESS.

Office, 37 Randolph-st.

Wagons to each division of the city at 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 4 p. m. Baggage and packages called for and delivered. Twenty-five cents for trunk, barrel of flour, and all ordinary packages. Freight and despatch in our motto. BRINK & STILES, Proprietors.

Just Received from England

A select collection of Dodsley's old plays; first edition printed in London in 1744. 12 vols. in 16 mo. From the library of Admiral Charles Streynsham Collinson. This important, rare, and valuable collection for sale. Address W. COMBRAN, Chicago.

To Notaries Public.

Any one having a commission for sale, address N, care Carrier No. 12, Post Office.

BANKING.

FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE

APPLY TO

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

Letters of Credit for Travellers issued available throughout the World.

Commercial Credits opened to Importers on reasonable terms.

HOT AIR FURNACES, ETC.

HOT AIR FURNACES,

Hot Air Pipes,

REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS.

ALSO,

MAGEE RANGES,

With or without Hot Air Attachment.

Those wishing to reduce the expense of warming their dwellings should call and examine our latest improvements in SAVING FUEL.

M. W. LESTER & SON,
15, 17 and 19 North State-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Haase's Park.

This well-known Pleasure Garden is now open for the season. Vast improvement has been made in the interior of the PARK this season. It is now in splendid condition. Those wishing to hire the PARK for PARTIES, PICNICS, &c., can apply to

J. HARVEY & CO., Lessees,
85 Clark-st., Room 1.

Riverside Refectory.

Parties desiring meals at the Refectory at Riverside, at other than the usual hours, can obtain them by giving notice to H. M. KINSLEY, at his city office, No. 22 Washington-st.

NOTICE.

OFFICE ALBANY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, 128 LaSalle-st., May 20, 1870.

The public are informed that we have this day removed W. W. Holden, and appointed F. J. Lewis our Agent, whom we commend to our friends, and ask for a continuance of their business patronage.

JAMES HENDRICK, Vice President.

To Railroad Contractors and Mining Companies.

A practical man in Mining and Railroad work wants a position as Superintendent or Foreman. Address, for three days, F. L. THOMAS, Chicago Post Office.

CANCER,

Fistula, Piles, and Ulcerations successfully cured by a new and reliable method, without pain or use of knife. In no instance are patients required to pay before they are cured with these diseases. Fee paid at the Troubles. Office and rooms 168 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

D. MACRAE, M. D.

Celebrated Beverage.

F. C. Carter's London Ginger Beer; also, superior Bottled Porter, for family use. $1 per dozen. Manufactory, 57 West Randolph-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GROMMES & ULLRICH,

146 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

IMPORTERS OF

RHINE WINES,
CLARETS,
SPANISH WINES,
COGNAC BITTERS, &c.,
CORDIALS AND BITTERS,
CALIFORNIA WINES,

IN BULK AND GLASS, AT

NEW YORK PRICES.

AGENTS FOR

Kelley's Island Wine Co.

[illegible]

TEA.

CONSIGNMENT OF SAMPLE

TEA

[illegible] $1.00 Per Pound. Six Pounds, $5.00.

R. W. TANSILL, 67 Lake-st.

EARTH CLOSETS.

EARTH CLOSETS

Are the only Sure Preventive of the Impending

EPIDEMIC,

Threatened by the

FILTHY and MALARIOUS

Condition of the

CHICAGO RIVER.

Health, Comfort, and Cleanliness Secured.

All Information and Facilities for their Adoption can be Obtained of

THE EARTH CLOSET CO.,

No. 109 Dearborn-st.,

CHICAGO.

PARLOR FURNITURE.

HENRY PHILLIPS,

479 and 481 State-st.,

MANUFACTURER

AND

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN

FINE AND MEDIUM

UPHOLSTERED

PARLOR FURNITURE.

Making a specialty of Parlor Furniture he will be able to sell at greatly reduced prices. Purchasers are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

Paid to repairing and reupholstering old furniture.

Goods called for and delivered.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER,

DENTIST,

181 & 183 West Madison-st.,

Northeast corner Halsted.

VITALIZED AIR

GIVEN IN EXTRACTING TEETH.

NO PAIN. NO DANGER.

Extracting Teeth, each, - - 50c
Artificial Teeth, very best, $20 to $25
Cheaper Sets, - - - $10 to $15
Solid Gold Fillings, - - $2 to $4
Silver Fillings, - - - $1 to $3

TEETH EXTRACTED AND NEW ONES IMMEDIATELY REPLACED.

Best of city references given on application.

REFRIGERATORS.

FISHER'S
FISHER'S
FISHER'S
FISHER'S
FISHER'S

REFRIGERATOR

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General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles, Kitchen Stoves, &c., &c.

PROPOSALS.

SOUTH PARK.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, No. 21 Insurance Exchange Building, on LaSalle-st., Chicago, until Wednesday, June 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock m., for the grading of (including the excavating, filling, &c., &c.) the two forty feet parkways on Drexel-av., from Oakwood-av. to Fifty-first-st., according to the profile.

Cross sections and specifications now on file in said office.

Proposals must be in the following form:

1. For excavating black top-soil, and depositing same on planting space, including 100 feet haul ..... cents per cubic yard.

2. For excavating sand and other material, and depositing same upon planting space, and forming slopes and medians, including 100 feet haul, ... cents per cubic yard.

3. Excavating sand and depositing the same upon road beds, to raise the grade, including haul of 100 feet ..... cents per cubic yard.

The South Park Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all proposals, and to require a satisfactory bond for the proper execution of the work.

GEO. W. WAITE,
Chief Engineer of South Park Commission.

SOUTH PARK.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at his office, No. 21 Insurance Exchange, LaSalle-st., Chicago, until Wednesday, June 1st, at noon, for the furnishing and delivery of 5,000 cubic yards of Broken Stone, of a maximum size of 2 inches.

And also, 1,000 cubic yards of clean Gravel screened to a maximum size of one inch, and free from loam. To be delivered on Kankakee and Drexel-av. Boulevards, where the Union Stock Yards Railroad track crosses said Boulevards, in the town of Hyde Park, in Cook county, Ill.; and to be delivered daily, as the work progresses, with an equal daily average as to quantity, commencing June 10th, and to be fully completed by the first of September next.

The South Park Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all proposals, and to require a satisfactory bond for the proper execution of the work.

GEO. W. WAITE,
Chief Engineer of South Park Commission.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DAVENPORT, Iowa, May 18, 1870.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., WEDNESDAY, July 6, for building [illegible]

G. K. WARREN,
Maj. Engrs. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

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The LARGEST and most COMFORTABLE Steamships crossing the ATLANTIC—Sailing from New York every Saturday.

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Cabin.......... $130 Cy.
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New York to Liverpool.
Cabin.......... $75 and $65.
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The Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.'s Powerful Mail Steamers

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ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO—[illegible]
SAPOLIO—[illegible]
SAPOLIO—[illegible]
SAPOLIO—[illegible]

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic

[illegible]

A. I. LEWIS, Sec'y.

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Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of

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And FURNITURE FOR SALE at a great bargain on account of ill-health. [illegible]

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TO RENT.

Two School Rooms, with fixtures, No. 26 Clark-st. Inquire of

GREENBAUM & FOREMAN, 6 Clark-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Brewster, Foreman & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. R. Brewster having sold his interest to Mr. J. B. Butler.

BENJAMIN BREWSTER.
W. F. FOREMAN.
JOSIAH B. BUTLER.

Chicago, May 20, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, having formed a copartnership under the name and style of Butler, Foreman & Co., will continue the business of the late firm of Brewster, Foreman & Co. as General Commission Merchants.

JOSIAH B. BUTLER.
WINSOR F. FOREMAN.

Chicago, May 20, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

P. DIXON.
C. WEBSTER.

[illegible]

P. DIXON.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

Chicago, May 21, 1870.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

THE PROP. UNION

Will leave her Dock,

No. 1 West Kinzie-st., Monday, May 23, at 9 p. m.,

For Portage Lake and Intermediate Points.

PLATT, THORN & MAYNARD.

FOR BUFFALO

And Intermediate Ports,

THE SPLENDID UPPER-CABIN STEAMER

DEAN RICHMOND,

Captain E. S. WOLVIN,

[illegible]

W. BULLARD, Agent.

PASSENGER STEAMERS

LEAVE

GOODRICH'S STEAMBOAT LANDING,

DAILY (Sundays Excepted).

[illegible]

T. G. BUTLER, Supt.

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LAUNDRY

Court-place rear of Opera House.

The Chicago Tribune.

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SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1870.

THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

The Aldermen representing the Fifteenth Ward presented to the Common Council, on Monday evening, a statement of the condition of that ward as regards sewerage. They say:

"That said ward has not its just proportion of sewerage is evident from the fact that in the Tenth Ward there is now 86,227 feet of sewer, or one foot of sewer to each twenty-one square yards of territory, while the Fifteenth Ward, with more population and more manufactories, many of which are of an unhealthy nature, with the land wetter, has but 21,680 feet of sewer, or one foot of sewer for each 633 square yards of territory. And that the last annual report of the Board of Health shows that the Fifteenth Ward had, last year, 30 per cent more mortality than any ward in the city, according to population, which is believed to be caused by inadequate drainage."

This comparison is hardly fair, because, less than a year ago, two square miles of uninhabited land were added to that ward, while the Tenth Ward has not a block which is not built upon, and actually occupied. But the want of sewerage in the Fifteenth Ward is not the less evident. There are other wards which are in almost as bad a condition. Sewers cost money, and the debt of the city for sewerage purposes is now $2,625,000, to which must be added the $175,000 of bonds recently ordered to be sold, making the total sewerage debt $2,800,000. This debt bears an annual interest of $196,000, which is raised by taxation.

The Common Council has just ordered the sale of the last sewerage bond for which any authority exists. The Board of Public Works, therefore, must limit their expenditure for sewers this year to $175,000. This sum, when distributed over Wards 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, will afford very little relief to each ward. Yet there is the limit. We are now paying more, annually, for interest on our sewerage debt than we are expending for new sewers. The $196,000 which we pay for interest would build ten miles of sewers each year.

The original plan of building sewers was the right one, and ought never to have been departed from. Under that plan, each sewer was paid for by the property benefited by it. Under this system, there was no limitation to the sewerage. Any neighborhood could get sewers by paying for them. From the moment that plan was laid aside, and the policy adopted of borrowing money by selling bonds, sewerage has been, to considerable extent, a matter of favor. The Council has been repeatedly warned against the results of this change, but has given no heed to it, until now it is brought directly to face the fact that, after the expenditure of the $175,000 now on hand, the city will be paying $196,000 for interest on sewer bonds, and not expending one dollar for sewers. There can be no addition to the sewerage debt of Chicago until a portion of it be paid, and then only to the amount paid. We are, therefore, compelled to suspend all further construction of sewers, or build them by special assessment. By building sewers with borrowed money we make the original cost of the sewer, say, $2 per foot, a perpetual annual tax in the shape of interest, on a debt which is never paid. By building sewers as a special tax on the property drained, the original cost of the sewer, once paid is paid forever. At present, every lot in the city of Chicago is mortgaged to pay the interest and principal of the cost of 140 miles of sewers already constructed, and of the 680 miles yet to be constructed. Each year this mortgage and this annual payment is increased, and will go on increasing so long as we adhere to that profligate system. The policy of selling bonds has been brought to an abrupt termination. Still the city must have sewers, and they ought to be built wherever the property adjoining will pay for them. The change from the present system to that of special assessments will involve some questions of equitable arrangement. Property once assessed for a special improvement cannot, therefore, be assessed to pay for like improvements elsewhere. The present sewerage debt is properly a debt due by the real estate benefited. The change from the general to the special assessment plan for building sewers, to be equitable, should transfer to the property now drained by sewers, the exclusive tax for paying the principal and interest of that debt. This would relieve the Fifteenth Ward, and all other parts of the city not sewered, from any further tax to pay for the existing sewerage, which tax is a very oppressive one, being for a special benefit which is not received. The parts of the city already provided with sewers from the general fund, in consideration of being relieved from any tax for sewers yet to be constructed, must assume the existing debt and interest. Both parties will be greatly benefited. The cost of sewers will be reduced, the debt of the city will be reduced, all favoritism in the distribution of sewers will be broken up, and we shall have two miles of sewer built annually to the one which is now constructed.

ANATHEMA SIT.

The scheme of faith propounded by the council of priests now sitting in Rome, presents as remarkable a contrast in certain points with the scheme of faith put forth by Christ himself in the Sermon on the Mount, as the new poems of Milton, uttered through spiritual mediums, present with "Paradise Lost." It is not so much specific contradictions on questions of fact, which are looked for to determine whether an utterance claiming to be the authentic mind and voice of a certain author, did really come from the same source, as a certain utterance universally conceded to be his.

The first contrast we notice between the Sermon on the Mount and the dogma of the Vatican, is that, while each line of the sermon begins with "Blessed are those," each clause of the dogma ends with "*Anathema sit*"—let him be accursed. This, to say the least, is a difference of style, on the part of the Great Head of the Church, which would tend to show a remarkable change of tone on His part if He inspires the *Schema de Fide*.

Another contrast is that, while Christ's words referred wholly to moral duties and personal graces and virtues, such as humility of spirit, meekness and forbearance under all injury, the dogma refers only to questions of intellectual casuistry, cosmogonical science, philosophical theories, and metaphysical subtleties. If we should go on a certain evening to hear the spirit of Cicero speak, through a professed medium, in Farwell Hall, and the *soi-disant* Cicero should speak in favor of a high protective tariff, a thing of which Cicero, in the flesh, knew nothing; and if, upon listening, we should find we had read that speech in the *Congressional Globe*, and that it was a product of Judge Kelley, we should smile to see the production palmed off as that of Cicero. We should fancy we perceived evidences of mediocrity, not to say bosh, in it which our respect for the great Tully would forbid us to attribute to him.

Applying the same test to determine whether this declaration was inspired by the Head of the Church, and expresses His mind, we find other contrasts. He declared the blessedness of many sorts of people, with sublime generosity and without demanding any great merit at their hands. He declared that they that mourn, or were poor in spirit (not having a very high estimate of their own infallibility), or that were spitefully put upon and persecuted, were blessed. He declared that those who merely desired to do well, and to promote peace and purity, were blessed. Now, we must admit that a great many people mourn, and are unfortunate and persecuted, and try to do well, without having any very refined metaphysical notions as to whether a man becomes preternaturally virtuous suddenly or gradually. In this dilemma Christ declares that the man is blessed and shall be comforted because he mourns. But the Council of the Vatican says he is accursed, because he is mistaken as to whether man becomes preternaturally good suddenly or gradually.

Under the head of "Revelation," the council says:

"2. If any one shall say that the one true God, our Creator and Lord, cannot be certainly known through the things that are made, and by the natural light of human reason, *anathema sit*.

"3. If any one shall say that it cannot be effected, or is not expedient that man should be instructed by Divine revelation concerning God, and the worship to be rendered to Him, *anathema sit*."

Here a man is first pronounced accursed if he believes that God cannot be "certainly known" by the unaided light of reason, and then he is cursed if he believes a revelation of God is unnecessary. Now, at the risk of *sitting* under this *anathema* ourselves, we undertake to say that if God can be certainly known, by all men, without a revelation, a revelation is unnecessary, for there is no more perfect definition of "*unnecessary*" than something which men can do all things without that they can do with it. Having affirmed in the first clause above quoted that God can be "certainly known" by the unaided reason, (although Christ says that no man knoweth the Father but the Son and they to whom the Son shall reveal him), and the clause asserts that there are "mysteries of faith" which cannot be demonstrated to, or understood by, the most cultivated intelligence. In the dogma of "Faith and Reason" we read:

"1. If anyone shall say that no true mysteries, properly so called, are contained in Divine revelation, but that all the dogmas of faith may be understood and demonstrated by a properly cultivated intelligence and deduced from natural principles, *anathema sit*."

Now, since God can be certainly known, by the unaided reason, but there are dogmas of faith which cannot, it must follow that those dogmas of faith are no part whatever of the knowledge of God. We are inclined to think that when a man knows God, the finite mind grasping and comprehending the infinite, he has learned enough. But if any man chooses to hold that the Council of the Vatican can give him some further lessons, we shall withhold at present our anathema. There is so much more need of healthy living than of hard cursing in this troubled world that if we do any of the latter it will be for some deeper provocation than the assumed mistakes which our neighbors may make in the effort to believe what they cannot understand.

THE McFARLAND LETTERS.

The New York *World*, in a recent number, denounced McFarland "as one of the meanest and most despicable of cowards, whose baseness in publishing his wife's letters, after the trial was over, displayed an unusual depth of degradation." These letters, it will be remembered, are published to neutralize the impression which Mrs. Richardson's account of the wretched life she had silently endured for years, as the wife of a lazy, brutal, drunken and violent husband, has made, and it is assumed that the expressions of affection they contain, prove her statement to be false. Now let us look at them with entire impartiality, in the light of evidence, and see whether the *World* is justified or not in the strong terms it uses. We find them to be of various dates, from 1858 to 1868, and we find them to be of a totally differing tone, according to the dates at which they were written. McFarland, having a purpose to serve, has, of course, out of all the mass of letters at his disposal, made choice of those most abounding in expressions of affection, as best serving that purpose. In the early letters, these expressions are frequent, and are entirely in accordance with her narrative, that it was not till some time after their marriage that she discovered his true character, and her affection for him was gradually destroyed. Accordingly, in the later letters, the tone is changed, and, though there still remain those terms of endearment which mean as much as "Dear sir," or "My dear sir," and "Very truly yours," or "Sincerely your friend" in ordinary business letters between men, there is a marked absence usually of the expressions of affection and confidence which characterize the earlier letters. Any one who carefully and candidly reads the correspondence cannot fail to mark this distinction. But there is still another point which, if the *World* has observed, fully justifies the terms with which it denounces McFarland as a "mean and despicable coward and a miscreant to be despised and loathed." That a wretch who could be moved to murder for no stronger reason than the fear that somebody else would gain what he had already and forever lost, should not stick at the lesser crime of forgery is not surprising; but it is virtually forgery to which McFarland has resorted, in the method of the publication of these letters, to make out his case. Thus he publishes extracts from a letter dated "Chelsea, June 13, 1866," relating to domestic affairs, but in which, except in the ordinary address, "My dear husband," and the ordinary signature, "Your loving wife," customary among people preserving the usual habit of those living together as husband and wife, there are no assurances or expressions of affection. Immediately following this is another letter dated "Manchester, June 30," and following that another dated "At Home, Tuesday evening, November 22." These are full of warmth and devotion, and the impression evidently intended to be conveyed by their juxtaposition is that they were all written in the same year—1866—and subsequent to the time when, the wife says in her narrative, she had become completely alienated from her husband. But the bungler was not clever enough to cover his tracks. Elsewhere he gives other letters, by which, on comparison with those in which the date of year is not given, and to which it is attempted, by juxtaposition, to affix a false date, the actual time when they were written is settled. Mrs. McFarland writes from Manchester, as these other letters show, in June and in December, 1859, in one of which she speaks of "Sarah Gould," and in the other says she is at "Mrs. Gould's." Now in the letter dated "Manchester, June 30," and which follows that of "Chelsea, June 13, 1866," as if it was written that year, she says: "I think I shall go to spend a few days with Sarah Gould the last of this week." It was then at Manchester, in 1859—not in 1866—that this letter was written, and the expressions of affection and confidence contained in it were natural enough at that time and perfectly in accordance with her narrative. Again, in the letter dated "At Home, Tuesday evening, November 22," which the reader is expected to believe was written in 1866, in speaking of a picture he had sent her she says: "I do love the darling, cunning little baby so much. It looks a little like my little bird when *she was undressed at her bath*." This is an allusion to her only daughter and first child, which was born early in 1859, and lived only a few months, and whose death was then a fresh and poignant sorrow. This letter evidently was also written in 1859, and not, as it is made to appear, in 1866.

Now then the point we make is this: Mrs. Richardson, to justify her own character and conduct, and that of her friends, living and dead, has written a narrative of her married life with McFarland, which, undoubtedly, has gone very far to remove the impression created by his counsel on the trial, that she was a lewd and wanton woman who left her husband without provocation or any sufficient cause. McFarland, to re-establish himself, and justify to the public the verdict of the jury in his favor, finds it incumbent upon him to invalidate this statement of his former wife by showing by her own letters that she still loved him after the time when she says his conduct had utterly alienated her affections for him as a husband and her respect for him as a man. To do this he publishes such letters of hers as he chooses to select from a correspondence of ten years, and cunningly—though not cunningly enough—omits dates, and by the position of the letters in the publication, so *implies* dates that her statement would seem to be falsified by this previous correspondence. But when the letters are carefully compared and examined, it is perfectly plain that they bear out her statement, inasmuch as it is only in those letters of early date that she expresses any warmth of affection, and that it is only by the *quasi* falsification of dates that any such avowal of continued affection at a later period is made to appear. Morally, this is forgery of the basest and most wicked sort and is a fit complement to the murder which this wretch had already committed, and which he thus seeks in one way to justify. The man capable of such an act of turpitude is capable of forging all or parts of the letters to suit his purpose, and the public is justified in rejecting the whole correspondence as forged until Mrs. Richardson acknowledges it to be, wholly or in part, authentic.

A number of benevolent gentlemen have associated themselves together to look after the welfare of the Indian. That is well. With but one exception, we believe none of these gentlemen know anything about the Indian. That exception is Lieutenant Colonel Tappan, who spent some time in the Indian country, nominally in fighting the Indians, and formed the impression that the Indians were so very spry that there was no use in a white man's attempting to go after them. This may have been Colonel Tappan's own experience. Against this solitary philanthropist who runs the Indian Commission, we have the concurrent testimony of Sherman, Sheridan, and the other officers of the army, that the fundamental demand of the Indian upon the white man is for the toleration of savagery and barbarism in America. Against every encroachment on these he will fight. Nobody can judge truly of the Indian situation without going among them, and seeing them and their surroundings for himself. Then he will soon learn that the only distinction among them is between those who are afraid of the whites and those who are not. General Sherman's request, therefore, to the philo-Pieganthropists, "If you will adjourn your meeting to Fort Sully, Fort Rice, or Fort Fetterman, where you can see the Indians themselves, I will feel strongly inclined to attend the adjourned meeting." At present, these gentlemen are interfering in the name of humanity, but on the side of savagery and barbarism.

THE LATEST WIFE MURDER.

The latest murder, on the pretence of marital infidelity, is that committed by the fiend Broadwell, in New York city. Twenty-two years ago, Broadwell, then 27 years of age, married a wife—a girl 18 years old. In course of time, they had seven children born unto them, when the husband fell into drunken habits, and, finally, seven years ago, abandoned his family, and left them to take care of themselves. In the meantime, the wife has supported herself as best she could by sewing. Three of the children—girls—have been married, and the wife had just made an arrangement by which she was to be general housekeeper in a new and large boarding house, on Pearl street. The husband returned to New York one day last week, and sought out the wife, and an altercation of some kind took place between them. The next day he called again, had another interview, left the house, but returned in a few moments, and passing through the hall towards the dining-room, called out his wife, and deliberately shot her. Though the woman is not dead, the wound is regarded as fatal. The man acknowledges the commission of the crime, avows that he fired to kill, and that the act was perfectly deliberate. He boasts that he had planned it before hand. He claims that it was justifiable, because, as he alleges, during the time that he has been absent, she has been unfaithful to him. Of this infidelity, he says he has proofs, and he evidently supposes that all he has to do to secure an acquittal, and the applause of the public, is to offer some evidence to substantiate his assertions.

This murder, if not a direct result of the verdict in the McFarland case, might well have been inspired by it. The man Broadwell, after many years of ill-treatment and abandonment of his family, completes his own cowardly betrayal of wife and family by shooting the woman. He read the McFarland trial, and found that assassination was justified by men high in authority, and applauded by a popular demonstration in court. He read that assassination became justifiable upon the mere assumption or suspicion of marital infidelity, and when the McFarland jury, by their verdict, gave legal sanction to the doctrine, this man left his work in New Jersey, and, seeking the woman he had left to starve, shot her in the same way that Richardson was shot.

Broadwell, however, does not claim to be insane. He evidently considers the plea of insanity, in the McFarland case, a weak one, and has read that trial and the verdict as proof that assassination is in accordance with law, and not in violation of it. Perhaps he has heard, also, of the Walsh case in Chicago. He understands that, though the Court ruled, in the McFarland case, that the infidelity of the wife, even if proved, was no legal justification of murder, the alleged infidelity, though not proved, was the real justification, and that upon that defence alone the jury acquitted McFarland. Broadwell, therefore, waives insanity, and goes even to the extent of denying any emotional excitement; and declares, that, upon discovering what he considered proof of his wife's infidelity, he formed the determination to kill her, and did so. The man clearly understood that for such a murder he had only to plead marital infidelity, or the suspicion of it.

However closely he may have brought his case within the precedent set by the McFarland jury, it does not relieve the crime of any of its hideous atrocity. It is a case of cold murder, without the least incident to redeem its brutality. The allegation of the wife's infidelity is probably an invention, the suggestion of a depraved and bloodthirsty temper, whetted by the acquittal of another assassin on a similar plea. The poor woman whom he had abandoned had lived and maintained herself in spite of his desertion, which was of course a crime in his eyes, and, after years of poverty and toil, was able to declare herself independent of his support. It was because she had not starved to death, and got along better without him than with him that he became so embittered against her, and fresh from a reading of the burlesque in Recorder Hackett's court, he resolved to kill the woman who had not starved when he abandoned her. The miserable wretch, lying in his cell, imagines that he has already become a popular hero, and that civilized men and women are prepared to accept him as an agent for the execution of Divine justice. Perhaps some such atrocity as this was necessary to draw public attention to the enormity of the doctrine that one human being has a right to take the life of another without the forms of judicial inquiry; and, if public attention is thus called back to the necessity of punishing such awful violations of law, then the evil of the past will be somewhat atoned for by the protection which society may enjoy in the future.

A short time since, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision, in the horse-railway assessment cases of this city, declaring that those corporations were not liable to pay any portion of the cost of paving the streets occupied by them. With a view of getting some equivalent from them for this exemption, Alderman Holden, a few days since, tendered to the West Division Railway Company five cents for a single fare, that being the sum to which they are limited in their contract with the city. The practice of the company has been to charge six cents for single fares, on the ground that they are entitled to compensate themselves in this way for the tax on gross receipts levied by the United States Government, said tax being equal to one-eighth of a cent for each passenger. Mr. Holden was put off the car by a conductor and immediately brought suit against the company.

An attempt has been made by the agents of the company to create the impression that Mr. Holden was governed by demagogue motives in pursuing this course, and that he seeks to build up a little temporary popularity by fighting the company, in the interests of the public. If this were true, it would be natural to inquire why Mr. Holden had not resorted to such means for winning popularity before. The exact truth is, that Mr. Holden has sought this means to make the horse-railway companies pay an equivalent for their exemption from assessment for street improvements. We do not agree with him in thinking that the decision of the Supreme Court should be made the special occasion for another lawsuit on another and wholly different subject. That decision merely declares what the law is. It says that, under existing contracts, the railways are not liable for these special assessments, and never have been so liable. If the railway companies are charging seven-eighths of a cent for single fares more than they are allowed to charge, under their contract with the city, that may be made the subject of litigation by any party aggrieved, but such litigation ought not to be predicated on the fact that the city has been defeated in an attempt to overcharge the railway companies for street improvements. Of course, this fact does not appear in the record of the suit instituted by Alderman Holden, and we should not now allude to it, but for the fact that another motive has been falsely attributed to him.

A change in the Cabinet of Portugal has just been effected, with a comparatively trifling loss of life. The insurrectionists simply marched upon the palace, stormed it after a sharp fight, in which a dozen to twenty were killed and wounded, when the King gave them a *carte blanche* to make up a new Cabinet, and the new administration was installed. Elsewhere, the King has, at least, the trouble of thinking whom he shall appoint in his Cabinet. But in Portugal he is saved all that.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

The Horse Cars.

With Developments of Human Nature.

A Pair of Doves.

With a Warning for the Future.

Etc.

Or Cordier, Butterfield, Manning, et al.

Amusements.

At Home and Abroad.

CHICAGO, May 21.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I have found that human nature can be best studied on the horse car. I don't exactly know why it should be so, but the fact is, it *is so*.

Perhaps it is owing to the fact that the horse car calls out all the gentler emotions of human nature, such as indignation, wrath, blasphemy, sorrow, and misery, to a greater degree than any other modern institution; while at the same time it calls for the exercise of calmness, serenity, and patience. Job has had considerable reputation for the latter quality among a certain class of unthinking people; but suppose that the Devil, instead of depriving him of his cattle, and servants, and lands, and afflicting him with grievous boils, had condemned him to ride in a one-horse car, to stand in imminent deadly peril of his life every time he got into one, to get his fingers pinched black and blue every time he got out of one, to have himself pitched headlong every time he passed through one, to have a whole car-load of surly passengers sour him when he got in, as thunder sours milk; to have a blasphemous, irreverent man curse him because he trod upon his corns, and a vinegar-faced woman deliver a lecture to him for upsetting her bundle; to act as conductor for a Dutch woman who couldn't speak English, and then spend fifteen minutes trying to make her understand the mystery of the change in an avalanche of "Oh! ya's," "Gott in Himmels," and "Spitzbubens;" to try to convince the driver who guides the flying charger, that he is a responsible moral agent, and that there is a hereafter; to try to get to Thirty-first street at night, when you are alone in the car, and find yourself ousted immediately in front of the stables, with the privilege of walking a mile and a half. Suppose, I say, Job had had to encounter all those mysteries, how the old patriarch would have arisen in his wrath and cursed violently in the strongest dialect of the land of Uz.

It is a great privilege to be an American citizen and to hear the eagle scream; to listen to brawling women unsexing themselves on political platforms, to stand in a string and vote for Mickey O'Rooney, with Freedom's banner streaming o'er us, and to ride in one horse cars. But Job wasn't an American citizen, hence his patience! There are plenty of men in Chicago who lose their servants, and lands, and cattle, and have sore boils and never think anything of it. You can't kill pachyderms with pop-guns.

But, as I was about to say, there is much human nature in horse cars. The other evening, I was riding down town in my usually placid manner, revolving the struggle of Lothair in my mind, and wondering why he threw himself away upon that milk and water lady, Corisande, when I became aware, by a contiguous cooing, that there were two turtle doves opposite me. If there be anything in the world I love to contemplate, it is the sight of two human beings upon whom the pin-feathers of love have just begun to sprout, and who imagine they are concealing the disease in the darkest secrecy, although every one can see it, because, while hiding their heads in the dirt, they still carry the newly chipped shell on their backs, and make very awkward work of it. These two human beings, a young man and young woman, both fond, were not riding in a one-horse car, but were floating in a fairy shallop, with silken sails, to the sound of silver flutes, on a placid sea, arched by a rainbow spanned by a broad band of moonlight, in which water nymphs were disporting themselves, propelled by invisible mermen and guided by rosy Cupid himself. There was no further use for bow and quiver, for his one arrow had gone clean through both—"two hearts that beat as one," etc., and the smiling god, with one eye on his passengers and the other winking at a Triton, held the helm in his chubby hand.

I became aware, however, as the shallop sailed on, that there was an harassing doubt in the minds of this transfixed young man and woman where it would land, the male dove being in favor of McVicker's and the female dove preferring to light at the Dearborn. He was sure she would like Chanfrau on "Kit." It was so thrilling and so beautiful. She was sure she would like Billy Manning. In fact she doted upon Billy Manning, he was so nice! A shadow passed over that young man's face, which I am glad William Manning did not see. I began to fear for the shallop. There was a little breeze blowing on the waters; a little cloud on the horizon no bigger than a man's hand. How it will grow years hence, and spread all over the heavens, and blow big guns! But the sun was out in a minute. Wherever her dear Charles wanted to go, *she* would go, as Ruth said to Boaz, in the midst of the golden sheaves. There is no record, however, that she made any such remarks after she became Mrs. Boaz. Wherever his dear Matilda wanted to go *he* would go. And she leaned her head toward his and gave him a look. And he gave her a look which nobody was looking, and the streaming ribbons of her volcano hat were somehow swept by the careless breeze across his face, and he had a hungry look about the mantle as if he would have liked to eat those ribbons, and everything was lovely, and two geese hung high instead of one.

And I placed my hands mentally upon their heads and said: Bless you, my children, bless you. Sail on in your fairy shallop. Hear no sounds but the sounds of the silver flutes. Dream on your rose-tinted dreams, sleep on roses and inhale only perfumes from Araby. Convince yourself, young man, that there is no other young woman in the world but your Matilda. Convince yourself, young woman, that there is no other man in the world but your Charles. Hug to yourself the sweet delusion that all the world is gazing upon you and envying you. Toss thy head, Matilda, as thou walkest among the maidens who are yet aimless, and wreathe thy face with that smile of sweet self-satisfaction and harmless self-importance, and revel in the thought that a thousand busy tongues are whispering eternal secrets about the coming day that is foreordained. But don't try to come it on the old folks, because they have been there and have seen their shallops turn into a two-story house with rent to pay. Silken sails are cotton shirts, and silver flutes blow more pleasantly than squalls. The placid sea is tossed by all sorts of breezes and mayhap they recognize that the broad band of moonlight was in reality but moonshine. And all the water nymphs and mermen have changed to milliners and grocers and butchers, and other unpleasant but necessary provocations. Enjoy your fleeting moment of ambrosia and nectar, for the day cometh. Matilda, cherish your hero for a hand-span! Charles, adore your divinity for a day!

These older ones in the horse car, sitting back to back, or as profoundly unconcerned about each other as two mummy neighbors in an Egyptian temple, could teach you better. They would tell you that there will come a day when the necessities of the stomach and the first clash of dispositions—for you don't see the real Matilda, Master Charles, nor you the real Charles, Miss Matilda—will knock away the underpinnings, and down will come your whole superstructure of roses and butterflies, and rainbows and Cupids, in one confused chaos of smashed beauty. One butcher's bill will dissipate a rainbow. One burned steak will blast the roses. And over the mass of ruin love hovers distractedly, as a bird wheels in uncertain flight through the smoke which rises from a conflagration.

Then, in one of those trying days, when you have got hold of the rough end of life, and are continually rubbing the world's back the wrong way, when you want to go to one place, and Mrs. Charles wants to go to another, it will not be the pretty little drama which Ruth played among the gleaners, but one of two things must follow. Perhaps a dialogue will show you best:

Charles. My dear, I have made an appointment for you to go with me to the opera to-night.

Matilda. My dear, I am so sorry, for I have made arrangements to have a quiet evening at home.

Charles. But I prefer, Matilda, that you go with me.

Matilda. And I prefer to remain at home.

Charles. How, Madame! Am I to be defied in my own house?

Matilda (*in a sneering manner*). Whose money bought this house?

Charles. That is immaterial, Madame. Do you go with me or not?

Matilda. I do not, most certainly.

Charles. Was this what you promised me when you married me?

Matilda. Did you agree to insult me when you married me, sir?

Charles. This is insufferable, Madame. (Charles rushes from the house, takes a hinge off the door in shutting it, goes to the opera without his kids, gets drunk afterwards and stays so four days. Matilda spends a quiet evening reading Lothair and working a smoking cap for that divine young fellow who painted her picture.)

And they say women have no rights.

Or the dialogue may assume this form:

Charles (*bringing home a new hat in triumph*). My love, I have bought you a new hat. Isn't it pretty? (after the manner of Claude Melnotte, for Matilda dotes on Bulwer.)

Matilda. It is shocking. How could you waste your money on such a hat as that? It is dowdy. I should be the laughing stock of the whole avenue. Haven't you sense enough to know that yellow flowers on white lace are not becoming to my complexion?

Charles. Well, you needn't fly into a passion. There is no harm done.

Matilda. Who is flying into a passion?

Charles. You Madame ("Madame," is always the first clap of thunder).

Matilda. I am not.

Charles. You are.

Matilda. You are a wretch, sir ("sir" is the first female thunderbolt). I will stay here no longer, sir, to be abused in this manner. I am going to my aunt, sir, where I can be protected.

Charles. You can go to the devil, if you like. (Matilda goes to her aunt, not caring to go to the devil. Charles shoots the divine young artist the next day, and is acquitted on the ground of insanity. Having been proved insane, Matilda offers the proof as a reason why she should have a divorce. Gets it, and Charles, a week afterwards, is found in the odoriferous waters of the Chicago river.)

And they say women have no rights.

It is well for you to be told these things, so that you may ease your fall when you tumble, you see. It would be delightful if you could keep your roses, and humming birds, and butterflies, but, alas! like the Italian's whelps, they were, "come once, and like the century plant they once blossomed it dies."

Such is life.

I suppose this remark has been made before, but it is my own business if I make it again. Do you never have hash but once a week I should like to know?

Voilà!

I notice in a foreign paper that the Italian Government has just christened a new ship "The Giachimo Rossini." A London paper suggests that the British Admiralty introduce in the naval nomenclature the names of the Sterndale Bennett, the Costa, and the Benedict. Applying the theory still further to this country, why should not the Secretary of the Navy dub his vessels the corvette Sinah, the sloop-of-war Balatka, the frigate Geary, the iron-clad Billy Manning, &c.?

And talking of Billy Manning reminds me that I want to thank the minstrels for an elegant serenade the other evening, not only in behalf of myself but for a whole street full of nightcapped fair heads looking through the window-blinds, and for numerous fair heads which pattered applause from Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth street. They do not know how beautiful they made the night, and what dreams they inspired in the following sleep. One little sufferer turned her burning face on her pillow and forgot the rapid pulses of fever as she listened almost breathlessly to the delicious music borne to her like a balm on the night air, and as the last cadence lingered and died away, we could only hope that she might not yet hear that other music which would make all sweet sounds painful to us forever.

Do you remember, among the daughters of music, little Angele Cordier? Of course you remember. How could you ever forget her in "Martha," still more in "Dinorah," dancing and singing to her shadow? It seems only a handful of days ago that she was here, singing at McVicker's. You know she left us suddenly, went back to France, and disappeared from public view, just as Zucchi, Colson, Parodi, and other sweet singers have. She could get no engagements in Paris. She went to the provinces, and has remained in them until her—death! She died in Caen about a month ago, not 30 years old.

Eheu! so we go. One tone after another dies out in that great symphony of music which has made our past lives so pleasant, and when the final cadenza comes, perhaps, after all, we shall hear the sweeping harmonies of the same grand symphony in the other country, whither tone after tone has fled, for no sound utterly dies, but goes on in ever increasing vibration.

It is bad enough to have the musicians die, but to kill them off before they are dead is worse. A Cleveland paper before me says that Parepa's orchestra in the "Bohemian Girl" was so bad that it would have made Balfe turn over in his grave! Whew! I don't know how bad the music was, but it puzzles me to know how Balfe is going to turn over in his grave before he gets into it. The Cleveland genius should not have presumed that Balfe is a dead head because *he* was.

And now comes the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* and says:

"The Chicago *Musical Independent*, one of the best musical papers in the country, prints a 'set piece' by J. A. Butterfield, a musician of that city, entitled, 'If With All Your Hearts.' The audacity of attempting to set those words to music after Mendelssohn has done so so beautifully in the deathless air of that name in 'Elijah,' can but provoke unfavorable criticism. What makes the offense worse in this case is, that Butterfield borrowed some of his ideas directly from Mendelssohn. We must be excused from preferring Mendelssohn unadulterated, and candidly advise Butterfield to try some other field."

Mr. Butterfield is wanted. If he is in the congregation will he rise? Speak right out in meeting, Mr. Butterfield, if you can do so, "with all your heart."

Some words to you about amusements. The Opera House will remain closed this week. In the meantime, I am not in favor of the request made of Mr. Crosby by the ladies, in your columns, the other day, that he clean the building. It will be better to wait until the Sangalli troupe gets through with its leg-business. I think the house will need it more then than now.

Chanfrau will remain another week at McVicker's, playing on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, *Badger*, in "The Streets of New York;" on Thursday, *Kit*; on Friday and Saturday, *Toodles*, *Jerry Clip*, and *Mose*, in "The Glance at New York," his familiar old fireman character.

"Fernande," the Paris sensation, will be the feature of attraction all the week at the Museum, and it is due to the enterprise of Mr. Aiken to say that it will be given here for the first time in this country. The cast will be as follows: Andre, Marquis des Arcis, Frank E. Aiken; Pomerol, his friend, Mr. J. C. Padget; Roqueville, Mr. J. D. Germon; Bracassin, Mr. R. C. White; Frederic, Mr. C. H. Wilson; Alfred, Mr. F. Barnard; The Baron, Mr. E. H. Browne; Commandeur des Ramirs, Mr. A. F. Reynolds; Servant, Mr. J. L. Lacey; Anicia, Mr. H. Sisson; Clotilde, Mrs. D. R. Allen; Fernande, Mrs. Henry Linden; Madame Senechal, mother of Fernande, Mrs. C. Stoneall; Georgette, wife of Pomerol, Miss Katie Mayhew; Fleur de Pêcher, Miss Josie Crocker; Amanda, Miss Ada Marr; Gibraltar, Miss Nellie Drury; The Baroness, Miss Adele Crocker; Therese, Miss Emma Marble; Julie, Miss May Collins.

The minstrels commence the last week of their season on Monday evening with the best bill of the season, embracing the following attractions: "Scenes at the Circus;" Bob Hart's "Stump Speech;" "Standing on the Platform," by McKee; Ballad, by Dempster; "Shoo Fly," by Cotton and Hart; "Quiet Lodgings;" and the laughable sketch, "Hit Him Again."

On Saturday evening next, at Farwell Hall, a concert will be given for the benefit of the Half-Orphan Asylum, for which the best musical talent in the city has volunteered its services. The pressing claims of this excellent charity ought not to be overlooked, and I hope that the fractional as well as the whole orphans will have the results of an overflowing house upon this occasion.

I must close up my letter with the following fresh arrival of intelligence from Europe:

PARIS, May 1.—The last representation of "Faust," at the Opera, produced 14,000 francs, which is sufficient proof of the great interest attached to the last appearances of Christine Nilsson. Mlle. Nilsson, who has completely recovered from her late indisposition, sends her adieux to the Parisian public in her "Ophelia," ... [illegible] ... for the benefit of the "Caisse de Secours des Artistes de l'Opéra." The whole of the tickets were sold two days beforehand ... [illegible] ... performance, for the first time at Paris, of J. Benedict's celebrated work "La Légende de Sainte Cécile." Mlle. Nilsson starts in two days, to complete her engagement in London, whence she will leave Europe for a tour of thirteen months in America. From America she will go to St. Petersburg to replace Adelina Patti, who has only one more season there. Adelina Patti's ... [illegible] ... place to-day at the Theatre Italien. The celebrated Professor, Alard, of the Paris Conservatoire, has just given his fourth musical conference, which, like the preceding ones, was very much applauded. ... [illegible] ... Mlle. Nilsson ... [illegible] ... The brother of Jacoret, the *chef d'orchestre* of the "Bouffes-Parisiens," has just committed suicide by a pistol shot in the head, and another in the region of the heart. It seems that he has been crossed in love. Ant. Rubinstein's ... [illegible] ... "L'Océan," the andante from which obtained such a great success at the "concerts populaires." A great Charity Concert took place last Monday at the salons of the Hotel de Ville. It was directed by Ch. Verroitte, and was organized by the most aristocratic lady patronesses of Paris, the Princess of Bassano being at their head. Among the artists were Adelina Patti, who was announced on the programme this time as the "Marquise de Caux," Delle Sedie, M'lle Orgeni, Plante, the celebrated French pianist; Roussard and Seligmann. Patti sang the duo from "Don Pasquale" with Delle Sedie, the duo from "Semiramide" with M'lle Grossi, and the rondo from the "Sonnambula." Delle Sedie sang the cavatina from Donizetti's "Maria di Rudenz;" M'lle Grossi sang Arditi's "Bacio." A beautiful chorus by Vervoitte, sung by the Societe Chorale, was very much applauded.... At the Theatre du Palais Royal they have performed, for the first time, Albert Wolff's "Points Noirs." Bottesini's opera, "Vinciguerra," libretto by Eugene Lugot and Renard, has also been performed there with great success. At the Theatre de la Porte-Saint Martin, they are giving the reprise of Felix Pyat's celebrated "Mathilde," taken from a famous romance by Eugene Sue. Basset, the former director of the Opera Comique, is just dead. He was 69 years old.

MARSEILLES.—The "Societe de Tir" is preparing for the present month, its great annual meeting, which it appears will take place with a splendor far exceeding any of the preceding ones. In order to interest the entire population, many of whom would otherwise, without doubt, not think the noise of the rifles, and the skill of the shooters, sufficient attraction, they have organized a magnificent festival and a musical competition, which will take place in the vast enclosure of the Hippodrome du Chateau des Fleurs. All the military bands of the Ninth Division will be invited to take part in this assault *d'harmonie*, by their General, Count d'Exea, who has always been a zealous protector of this great society. The Admiral and *Préfet Maritime* of Toulon will send, on his part, the bands of the fleet, as also those of the *infanterie de marine*. They expect to have ten different music corps, who will each perform two pieces, one of their own choosing, the other to be, they say, the fine overture from the "Freischutz." Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded to the competitors by a jury, composed of some of the greatest Paris and Marseilles musical connoisseurs. The *Garde Nationale*, of Paris, will send a deputy *bataillon*; the Belgian volunteers, the English rifles, and many others will come in great numbers, to take part in this great *fete*, so that one can imagine what a brilliant *coup d'œil* will be presented by the uniting together of all these uniforms of different nations. The *fetes* will commence May 22, and will be finished May 29, with the grand distribution, by the city authorities, of the prizes won by the conquerors at the different shooting galleries, and at the musical competition.

DUSSELDORF, May 1.—Our painters have lately conceived the original idea of performing a sacred oratorio at one of their festivals. To Oswald Achenbach must be attributed the honor of this invention. The "Paulus" of Mendelssohn has been chosen to serve as an experiment. That biblical drama, placed amidst most beautiful Oriental scenery, gave the impression of a mystery of the middle age, represented under a more perfect artistic form. It is known that Rubinstein had for some time the same idea, to which we owe his last work, "The Tower of Babel," a sacred opera in one act, which was represented at Konigsberg and Vienna, but as yet deprived of any theatrical pomp.

BERLIN.—Herman Mendel has just published here a work entitled "The Life and Works of Giacomo Meyerbeer." In it he treats at great length about Meyerbeer's great inedited oratorio, "God and Nature," of which the poem is not by Scheile, as the author gave out, but by Schreiber.

MUNICH.—The direction of the Court Theatre has just given out a very wise order, which ought to be enforced everywhere. The largest part of the audience was in the habit of entering the theatre just in the middle of the overture, thus causing a great disturbance, and preventing anybody from listening at their ease. Henceforth no person is allowed to enter the parquet or parterre of the theatre after the commencement of the overture. The tardy ones are obliged to wait till it is over, and those who come in after the curtain is raised, must wait till the act is finished. Happy Germans!

SAINT PETERSBURG.—The direction of the Imperial Theatre has published the names of the artists forming the Italian Opera troupe for next season. The representations will take place from October 13 till February 15, with the following selected personnel: Prime donne: Adelina Patti, Volpini, Sass, Bianconi (contralto), Carlotta and Barbara Marchisio, Persill; Seconda donne: Signora Dell' Agnese; Primi tenori: Calzolari, Mongini, Achille Corsi; Secondo tenore: Rossi; prime baritone, Graziani, Steller, Mas Everardi; prime bassi, Bogottini, Capponi; primo bassbuffo, Zucchini; chef d'orchestre, Vianesi, Regisseur, Ferraro. The direction announces also the representation of thirty-six operas, besides ballets and et ceteras. The only opera which may pass for new is the "Freischutz."

Samely, a musician of great repute, who died a few days ago at Paris, was not quite fifty years old. As a pianist, he represented the school of Kalkbrenner, of whom he was the best pupil. He in his turn formed a school from which celebrated pianists have come, out of whom Gottschalk was the most illustrious of all. Samely had received an excellent musical education, and most of his own musical compositions have become classical. His talent was not a fashionable one, but he had a talent of his own ... [illegible] ... He was very ... [illegible] ... "Faubourg Saint Germain" (the aristocratic quarter of Paris), where he was very much esteemed. The death of the eminent master was attended with universal regret.

PEREGRINE PICKLE.

The Grand Colored Wedding at Washington.

Washington (May 19) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

The long anticipated matrimonial affair in high colored circles came off this evening, and was, all in all, a very fine affair. It was originally intended that the ceremony should be performed at St. John's Episcopal Church, the parents being of Episcopal faith. The invitations, to the number of 500, were sent out, and all the arrangements were perfected to comply with the original programme. It was now discovered, however, that a canon of the church prohibited the marriage, within its walls, of a person who had been divorced. It appears that the groom had been married and had procured a divorce in Chicago, he being a citizen of Illinois. Owing to this impediment unexpectedly presenting itself, it was concluded to adopt the next best plan, which was to have the services performed at the parents' residence, according to the ceremonies of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop J. M. Brown, of the African Methodist Church, was invited to officiate. As early as half-past 7 o'clock quite a crowd of women and children assembled in front of the residence of Mr. Downing to witness the guests as they arrived. Although the hour fixed was 8 o'clock it was fully half an hour after that time before the ceremony began. About 100 ladies and gentlemen, the *elite* of colored fashion and high life, were assembled in the front parlor. Among the more prominent persons present were Senator Harris, of Louisiana; Senator Revels, of Mississippi; Jacob Dorsey, of Philadelphia; Fred. Douglass, Prof. Wilson, cashier of the Freedmen's Savings Bank; Rev. Bella Martin, Dr. Purvis, Henry Johnson and Charles Smith. The bridal party now entered the room, the bride resting on the arm of her father, the groom supporting the bride's mother. The grooms and the bridesmaids came after in the following order: W. Ferguson, with Miss R. M. Downing; C. L. Mitchel, with Miss. S. G. Jacobs.

The bridal party arranged themselves at one end of the parlor, Bishop Brown facing them. The guests gathered around. The ceremony was then performed. This being finished, the usual interchange of civilities passed. A string band, engaged for the occasion, was missing, and did not put in an appearance until an hour after the marriage had ended, and the visitors had begun to arrive.

The bride, Miss Cordelia Downing, daughter of George T. Downing, the well-known caterer, is a young lady 21 years of age, petite in figure and of more than ordinary beauty. Her wedding toilet consisted of a heavy moire antique, round point lace, and train three yards in length, white veil, headdress of orange blossoms, diamonds, and pearls. The bridesmaids wore white tarlatan puffed, white satin paniers, and pearl ornaments. The groom, Mark R. De Mortie, was born in Virginia, of colored parents of French descent. He is at present engaged in business in Richmond, Virginia, where he is one of the owners of a manufactory of oil of sassafras, and in Chicago, Illinois, where he is of the firm of John Jones & Co., real estate brokers. Mr. De Mortie is about 35 years of age, of fine figure, and peculiarly intelligent and pleasant face.

The array of presents was large, and some were very costly and elegant, useful and ornamental. A very fine ring, with twelve diamonds encircling a large ruby, was the gift of the groom; also a ring with a cluster of nine diamonds, from Mr. Washington, brother-in-law to the bride; a ring with a solitary pearl, from Senor Percy, of Cuba; another ring from Senor Melendez, with five diamonds; from Mrs. Kate Brown a set of silver dessert spoons, butter knife, and mustard spoons; from Saidee V. Williams, of Yonkers, N. Y., two napkin rings; Mrs. Bowman, stand for carver and fork; Mrs. J. G. Evans, of New York, a beautiful evening fan; Mr. Bishop, of Annapolis, a butter knife; Frederick Douglass, Sr., pair of butter knives; Miss Rebecca Downing, a cream ladle; Miss Georgiana Downing, a sugar spoon; Thomas Downing, a napkin ring; Mr. F. A. Williams, a cheese knife; Mrs. Proctor, silver castor; Miss Lyons, a small stand of frosted glass; T. P. Saunders, of Hartford, Conn., a set of corals; P. H. B. Saunders, of Hartford, a fruit ladle, very handsome; W. T. Mitchell, of Hartford, bronze vases; Miss Toll, a beautiful pincushion; Mr. and Mrs. George Washington, Jr., pickle fork; Mr. Le Barnes, bouquet vase; Madame Daubet, set of onyx and gold pin and ear-rings; Senator Revels, two heavy napkin rings; Mr. and Mrs. White, set of salt-cellars; Thomas Boston, sugar-spoon; Eunice Watson, of New York, set of teaspoons; Madame Jebert, tortoise shell and pearl; Marie Boynton, of New Orleans, pair of very elegant Chinese vases; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Brooks, butter knife; Miss Esses, sugar spoon, and Mr. and Mrs. O'Fake, sugar spoon; Mr. Charnock, teaspoons; Mr. Downing, brother of G. T. Downing, silver cake basket; Mr. Montague, two silver candlesticks; Mr. and Mrs. Glover, of Boston, a workbox.

In addition to those mentioned, George T. Downing and lady, the parents of the bride, gave a full set of china containing the bride's initial. A very fine assortment of laces was also presented. After some minutes passed in conversation the guests retired to an elaborate supper, prepared in an apartment fitted up for the occasion, the ceiling being made up of American flags. After supper, the music having arrived, dancing followed, and was kept up well into the morning. The couple will remain at the parents' residence for several days, when they will visit New York and Chicago, spend the summer at Newport, R. I., and next winter at Richmond, Va.

The Tariff Bill.

Washington (May 19) Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

The truth was told when General Schenck predicted the probable death of the Tariff bill to the "nibbling" of its opponents. They allowed currants, peanuts, and all such truck to be made prohibitory, and in that way to belittle the great Tariff bill. They pecked and hammered, and frequently so twisted matters that they got the heads of tariff men together till they got angry at each other. It was amusing to witness the dismay of the lobby who first came here. Wool and cotton tariff men got nearly as much as they expected. The wine and medicine men were a little dismayed. Carpet men went home in glee. The silk-goods men were well taken care of. Button-makers went home in good humor. The iron men then filled the galleries and lobbies, resting their chins on gold-headed canes with all the confidence of magnates. Pig iron reduced to $5 cleared the town of those men, and millions of dollars would have been given that night for the defeat of the bill. One after another, those interested in other kinds of iron went home defeated to array their friends against the bill. Cast and shear steel was reduced to 2¼ cents per pound. A near-by *restaurateur* filled glasses to the brim for men whose faces had been suddenly lengthened, and who awaited impatiently the departure of the next train for Pennsylvania. Right through the steel list the same result was experienced upon each paragraph, except in the one item of Bessemer rails, which went up from $22 to $36 per ton. Bessemer stuck, convinced Pennsylvania that she could do better by hanging on and trusting to a final vote in the House on the important paragraph. But Schenck, seeing no chance of its passage through the Senate, holding, however, to a belief that he could yet get it through the House, permitted Dawes to run his important appropriation bills ahead, expecting to delay the tariff only two weeks. Afterwards he accused Dawes of bad faith, and came near getting into a heated discussion. The difficulty has resulted in much bitterness, and may yet produce an unpleasant encounter between these two gentlemen. If nothing else would kill the bill, that would. Mr. Schenck yet hopes to pass the bill through the House, but that is impossible. Another bill will probably come from the committee, before adjournment, containing reductions on tea, coffee, and a few highly important articles, and a strong effort, which may succeed, will be made to pass it. Such a bill is now being prepared and will soon engage the attention of the committee. It will be short, contain only a few articles, and enlarge the free list probably ten items.

In bidding adieu to the gross fraud known as the Tariff bill, credit should be given to those who had the courage to assert themselves as opposed to it and the industry and perseverance necessary to defeat it. By reference to the report it will be seen that Mr. Brooks of New York had ascertained and kept well informed on every paragraph and every phase of the bill. Mr. Cox, too, was always ready. Mr. Allison is entitled to credit for his able defence of the people's interest. Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, Mr. Logan, Mr. Judd and Mr. Benjamin all did yeoman service. But Mr. Brooks did the hard work. The *Globe* containing the debates is, perhaps, the most exhaustive treatise on political economy, as especially adapted to the wants of this country, that can be found in all the vast supplies of literature.

It was said in these letters that the Senate Committee on Finance would consider the tariff in advance of receipt of the House bill. This intention is now virtually abandoned for the session, being contingent upon the ultimate passage of the bill by the House; but if the latter body should pass a short bill the Senate Committee would probably agree to report it with amendments so simple as to allow its passage this session.

Strange Character—A Man with a Mania for Seeing His Fellow-Beings Asleep.

From the Louisville Courier.

A man, who gave his name as Charles Watkins, and who turns out to be Charles Livingstone, once a respectable merchant of this city, was arrested while trying to enter the house of Mr. Schaeffer, on Portland avenue, before daylight yesterday morning. This man has a strange mania for which a name has yet to be invented. He will break into a house at night just for the luxury of standing by the bedside of a person and looking at him or her, as the case may be, as they lay asleep. He has been known to do this on several occasions, and, after standing there and gazing for hours, leave without disturbing anything, and close the doors after him.

About six months ago he got himself into serious trouble in this way, being arrested as a burglar and held to answer. He entered the room of a young lady after she had retired and gone to sleep. Taking his favorite position beside the bed, he stood gazing at the beautiful sleeper, till, perhaps, conscious of the presence near her, she awoke and was frightened terribly. By the faint light of the moon, as it shone through the lattice, she saw this stranger standing still and motionless at her bedside. She screamed and fainted, and the inmates of the house, aroused by the noise, came rushing in just in time to catch the intruder. The affair caused a good deal of excitement, and no little gossip, at the time, but subsequent facts have proved that the man was harmless, and went there just to satisfy this singular longing of his. He has been caught in several such places since then, but at no time has he ever disturbed anything or any body. He was presented to the court as a suspected felon—a charge hardly justified by the facts in the case—and held in $500 to be of good behavior for twelve months. His case is a strange one, indeed.

FANCIES AND FASHIONS.

The Pleasures of Flattery.

The Paths of Pleasantness that Lead to Perdition.

Wifely Wisdom.

Mourning.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

A caustic writer of the day remarks that a man never means anything he says to a woman, unless it is something disagreeable, and any one who will take the pains to observe the matter will find the cynicism half a truth. To be sure, old women and plain ones, to whom a little bit of sentimental fiction would be a sort of dessert, are well-fed upon the solid dishes, because it is not worth while to talk airy nothings to them, on the same principle that men do not flatter their own wives.

Now, I think, as a general thing, women take flattery at its full value; but they like to listen to it; they are so well accustomed to plain home-truths that the silver bell of flattery rings sweetly in the ear. It is true that many women never hear a note of praise at home, or receive, at best, but stinted praise, for any little heroism of character, or elaboration of heart or brain. No rose-leaf shower descends upon their practical lives until they step for a brief moment into the world of society and insincerity, and are at once transformed into angels of goodness. It is pleasant to wear glass shoes for one evening, even if you are plain Cinderella again the next day.

Then a little diplomatic reserve is necessary in this world. We want people to say all the kind and pleasant things to us they can. If they are not true, the telling stimulates us to make them so. If I go to a party and see Mrs. Fitz Dawdle there dressed in a last new silk, I know that she has passed a happy week anticipating this moment; that she gave up her afternoon nap to do her hair for to-night; that her dress was six inches too small, and that she had to lace herself in; that her kid boots are excruciatingly tight. I know that so far she has given her undivided attention to the pose of her handkerchief—a miracle of lace and embroidery, which dangles from a very new holder on her third finger; I know she is getting into a perspiration, and she knows it, and wonders if the pink and white on her face will streak. At this moment one of the gentlemen of her acquaintance comes to her rescue. "Why, Mrs. Fitz Dawdle," he exclaims, "I did not know you; I thought it was some *young lady*. How charming you look! Not a day over 25." (He has just been playing billiards with her eldest son.) "Ah, I see; it is your exquisite taste in dress. I wish all ladies had as much style." And so on till he has talked himself out.

And the foolish thing is all smiles and simper, and her dull heart beats merrily to the old pleasant tune that always sets a woman's heart into a fitful ecstasy of delight.

While, if he had been honest and conscientious, and all that, you know, he would have coolly observed:

"I think, Mrs. Fitz Dawdle, you had better go home; you are bored and miserable; your husband is dancing with a young lady, while you play wall-flower; your pink and white shows the wrinkles and makes you hideous; you are wretchedly dressed, and if I was quite sure I should never see you again, it would be a monstrous relief to me."

There! That's candor and sincerity for you. Now, which will you have?

Mrs. Fitz goes home, delighted with herself and everybody else, and forever after says: "That young Smythe is a most promising young man."

And I am quite sure this world would be much better if we would all say only pleasant things to each other, and repeat only the kind and the generous estimates of character we hear.

This brings me to something funny. Brown went to his hotel the other night and found Jones, who has a magnificent avenue residence, sitting disconsolately on a chair, in the office. It was evident, too, that he was not quite himself. "Why, Jones, what's the matter?" asked his friend. "Why don't you go home?"

"Daresn't!" responded Jones, faintly. "Fact is, Brown, I've been drinking a little, and my wife would scold me so if she knew it that I'm afraid to go where she is. It will go off directly, Brown, and I'll go home—and be good!"

Now it was a pity that Mrs. Jones could not have known with just what temptations her husband was surrounded the moment he set foot in the street to return home, and so stepped down a little from her shrine of purity, to welcome back a repentant sinner, for at that moment Jones was amenable to either good or bad influence. There were doors wide open for him when home was closed against him. There were women ready to welcome him, who would not scold. There is nothing repelling about vice, Sunday School books and sermons to the contrary. Vice is attractive and alluring. There is no way more pleasant to the feet than the road down the hill of perdition, and we want to make virtue just as strong, to have and to hold, and we can never do it by blaming and scolding. If I were the wife of a drunkard—and every woman who is "obscured," or "elevated," or "a little over seas," or "slightly corned," is, for the time being, a drunkard—I would rather hold his stupid head all night, and listen to his maudlin talk, than have some other woman was doing it. It is easier to recover from one vice than from two. Than in the morning, he would be so heartily ashamed of himself, I should have my revenge.

For the tissue of falsehoods which many men tell their wives I hold those wives partly responsible. Encourage your husband to tell the truth. A wife is not necessarily made for her husband's slave, unless she drives him to it; and they do sometimes accomplish this by refusing them any innocent pleasure in which they cannot participate; by jealous watching, questioning, torturing, and a series of petty restrictions which other men help them to break, and by always comparing them to other husbands, whom you hold up as models, and with whom you would not live an hour.

Now do not bring in religion, or logic, or any fine reasoning, to controvert what I say. I am not looking at life as it might be, but as it is.

I am going to give you the dark side of fashion this week, the sombre hue of

MOURNING TOILETS.

I cannot write flippantly, if I would, about those, for on my heart, as on many another, has fallen before this the dull cold aching of the funeral bell. There is a mournful suggestion in crape and bombazine that harmonizes the face with the toilet; suffering purifies, and the absence of color and cheerfulness from the dress is apt to be followed by the disappearance of smiles from the face.

The new mourning store, on the corner of State and Madison streets, is a feature long needed in our metropolitan life, but it is as yet in a transition state. The black neck, ... [illegible] ... somber, ... [illegible] ... and hung in the window, would take off that dull funeral look. I would suggest, too, that the long—fearfully long—black serge stockings, which hang dangling over the counter, be laid away until called for, upon the shelves. What people want to put their legs in mourning for, I cannot imagine. Then there could be an immense improvement in the draping of the walls and windows, and the skirts and petticoats be displayed in the rear of the house instead of in the front door, and a few lighter and more fancy styles be introduced.

IN DRESS GOODS.

There were some very desirable fashions shown, the handsome new Paramatta cloth for instance, crape finish, worth ninety cents per yard. Tamise cloth, another desirable material, and Australian crape, at sixty-five cents, one of the prettiest summer cloths used. In silk serges and all wool serges there was a fine display, and the plain and figured poplins, Japanese silks and mohair alpacas were fully up to the mark for ladies' wear. In silks there is really no mourning style, especially since the lustreless silk is all suitable. Some handsome grenadines were shown in black, with an insertion stripe of ornamental white. A black and white double width cotton substance was forty cents a yard, and very pretty for children who had lost a parent, and were not required to wear the deeper black, as young children are not. Here I would remark that an English custom, which is also observed in Boston, is for the eldest son and daughter to dress in mourning, while the other children wear their usual dress. Black is too depressing for childhood, and exerts a subtle and unhealthy influence on the imagination.

SUITS

are especially apropos to mourning. Those in dead black are trimmed with crape folds, headed by a crape cord, or in fluting and plaitings of the material. Over-skirts are worn, but not so much puffed up and out as in colors. The small jacket now so much worn looks nicely in black.

BONNETS AND VEILS

are made high, of puffs of crape, divided with jet or with plain bands of the material. The veil is, in some instances, tied straight across the forehead, just on the edge of the bonnet, making a perfectly straight fall from the top of the head, and giving a peculiar and stylish effect. The cottage bonnet is particularly appropriate for widows. The full ruche is the most becoming, with white tulle strings, hemmed and tucked, but many prefer just the ruche over the top. The veil is worn very long—a yard and a quarter, at least, after the hem is added—and a string is run through it to tie on with. It is of heavy English crape, selling from $5 to $7 per yard, and often as high as $12.

WIDOWS' CAPS

are small, three-cornered pieces of tulle, or fine Paris material, or widow's mits, edged with a crimped border of the same, and tied on with a black ribbon run through the centre. They are often not fastened at all, but allowed to rest lightly on the top of the hair while the strings fall easily at the side. They add much to the *tout ensemble* of a fashionable mourning toilet.

PARASOLS

are shown, trimmed with narrow ruches of white silk, or with deep, flat folds of crape, or in plain black, lined with the same color. For light mourning, they are occasionally used in pure white, with lace cover, but this is scarcely in keeping with the costume.

JEWELRY.

There is really nothing in this except jet and gold, and, in deep mourning, plain jet sets of this sell for $12 and $15 at A. H. Miller's, who imports them direct from Whitby, England, where they are solely manufactured to any extent. Real jet is extremely light and durable, and will not break easily, while the French jet is continually breaking, being a composition of glass. Real jet is made from coal, and the manufacturers are extremely tenacious of their rights, using only such designs as they choose, and taking their own time to fill orders. Some of the patterns are extremely beautiful, and the ornaments are so neatly and thoroughly incorporated with the workmanship of the pin as to defy breakage. The triumph of jet over rubber, which resembles it, is that it does not brown with age, nor does the atmosphere have any effect upon it. It makes a handsome set of jewelry for mourning, and, with the addition of gold, is suitable for any dress occasion.

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS

come in white squares with deep black borders, or with black monograms and half wreath in the corner, or with small checks of embroidered black throughout. For light mourning they are frequently edged with Chantilly lace in black. The most elegant style is a very fine sheer white handkerchief with an intensely broad hem, and pure white lavender borders. These are used for second mourning.

A mourning toilet requires much care to make it effective; too much crape is injudicious; it looks like making a parade of grief. Too stylish an outfit is suggestive of hypocrisy. I think few care to attract attention by any devout semblance of grief, and those who make their toilets in unison with the chaste and refined sentiments of sorrow, will present that modest blending of grief and hope, which, in the heart of every true Christian, is foremost.

"To weary hearts, to mourning homes
God's meekest angel gently comes,
No power has he to banish pain,
Or give us back our lost again,
And yet in tenderest love our dear,
And Heavenly Father sends him here."

VIC.

A ROYAL LETTER WRITER.

Prince Alfred to Albert Edward on the Mordaunt Divorce Business—The "Sex" is Vicious and Should Not be Written to.

The *Madras Mail* prints a free and easy letter from Prince Alfred to Albert Edward. We make these extracts:

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MADRAS, March 26, 1870.

"MY DEAR BERTIE: To-morrow I am returning to the Galatea. I have been more than three months in India, and have seen a very [illegible] number of towns and millions of people. Chamberlain has regularly sent you the newspapers containing descriptions of how I have been treated, and he is now making up for me a bulky book of photos which I have asked Lady Napier to send to Windsor by the first opportunity. I am very tired indeed of all these festivities, and shall be glad to be in my own quiet snuggery afloat. Truly these Indians are stunning fellows, and I can imagine that had you and Alexandra come out as Argyll suggested, you would have returned to Marlborough House sun-burnt and laden with all kinds of souvenirs. Mayo is an awfully good chap, and was most kind. He treated me well without worrying me with over-much attention, and I shall be so glad if something is done for him.

"Here, to tell the truth, I am rather bored by her ladyship coming the mother over me. She is very chatty and civil, and all that, but I would like her better if she would leave me a little more alone. But she says the Queen commended me to her maternal care, and maternal care have I had, sure enough. *La Mere* does not quite understand these things; but you do, and it goes caustly round her that I am now full-fledged, rising six and twenty, and not in need of leading strings. I shall be much obliged. Napier himself is a jolly fellow.

"Most of the fellows I meet here seem there knowing. They don't cadger up to me, and that is what I like in a man. One fellow, a sort of secretary or something, gives himself great airs, and governs the Governor—whose face betokens 'anything for a quiet' life in his own house. Then there's a droll dog irreverently called 'Bob,' a rather big official, who is full of good stories, plain and seasoned. There are half a dozen aides-de-camp at least, and as pleasant fellows as I have met anywhere. One little fellow in a cocked hat is indeed a wonderful sight. The 'Baron's' son is a hearty kind of youth, somewhat like young Blandford. And this reminds me, Bertie, of those letters of yours to Lady M. I was dreadfully vexed at seeing them in print, and I swore a trifle, you may depend, when I read the articles in the London papers about them. Confound it, can't those papers find something else to do than bully you about such trifles? People think, no doubt, that it is a fine thing to be a prince, but I think differently, when I see how we princes are lectured at and misunderstood on the slightest provocation. Never mind, dear old Bertie, the people will soon forget all about your ill-fated notes, or at least take them at their proper worth. The Baron says the 'sex is vicious, and should be loved but not written to.'

"I have been wonderfully well-treated by the mild Hindoos. They have spent heaps of money and showered addresses upon me, and Chamberlain has replied to the latter so well that every one seems pleased. Chamberlain and Elanc are capital men, and have been most useful. I don't know what I should have done without them for the English officials in India are a stiff stuck up.

"But no more to-day, Bertie. I shan't inflict long letters upon you often. Writing is not my forte, and my fist, as you see, does not improve. Love to Alexandra and the dear branches, for whom I have got all kinds of brocades and shawls.

"I look forward to see you all in time for the Sandringham partridges. I shall then have had enough of voyaging for a year or more. The Emperor has written me a very kind invitation to Compiegne in September. I'd like to go and have told him so. Fred and Vic want me to go afterward to Kissengen to stay with them, and Dagmar sends word that the Czar would be glad to see me after my tour round the world. Will Thyra be staying with you or with Dagmar in the autumn? Many thanks for her portrait, which is charming. Your affectionate brother,

"ALFRED."

INFALLIBILITY.

Archbishops Kenrick and Purcell on the Dogma.

We find in the *Freeman's Journal* (New York) a translation, made by its editor, of a letter, signed by Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, and Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and addressed to the Bishop of Orleans, on the subject of the dogma of the Pope's infallibility. We publish below the main portion of this letter, to show the sentiments of the two Archbishops above named in the matter that so agitates the Catholic world:

"To MONSEIGNEUR THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS—*Monseigneur*: We consider ourselves fulfilling a duty of honor, and even of justice, in declaring to you our sentiments on the subject of the letter addressed to you by the Archbishop of Baltimore, and which we have just read in the journals. This letter, which seems to speak in the name of the Prelates of America, speaks, in fact, only in the name of its author, and, at most, of those who may have been able to agree with him in the construction of the project of definition he refers to.

"This letter has appeared unknown to us, and we think it no exaggeration to say that it has fallen like a bombshell among us, to the astonishment of all, and the affliction of several.

"It is a very constant usage among us (Americans), both in civil and religious life, to determine, in an assembly—a '*meeting*,' as we call it—everything affecting the general interest. There has been no assembly or deliberation on the subject of the letter that has been addressed to you, and, consequently, it has no official authority to represent the views and convictions of the American Prelates.

"We are very far from condemning or censuring the motives that have induced the worthy and learned Archbishop to publish his letter, but we think it proper at the same time to let you know that several (*plusieurs*) of us do not enter at all, into the measure that he has thought it his duty to take; and we do not hesitate to consent that our sentiments should be rendered public, considering that there is question of a strict duty toward the Catholic Church, in which we are established, by our Lord himself, judges of the faith; and that we are well convinced that it is an assault made on the faith to agitate for the erection of a theological opinion into a dogma of Catholic faith.

"You have believed, Monseigneur, that it was the clearly enunciated opinion of the author of the Postulatum, of which this letter treats, that it was not opportune to define the Pontifical infallibility. According to the present declarations of the author himself, it would seem that you are mistaken. But, we think we can assure you, you are not the only one that has been mistaken on this subject. Those who have the honor to enjoy the company of the amiable Archbishop are mistaken about the matter as well as your Lordship—and they have not well and clearly perceived the change that has taken place till since the Honorable Prelate has found himself a member of two Deputations of the Council.

"Several of us could, at need, declare having heard him, more than once, exhort and induce (*engager*) his colleagues in the Episcopate to oppose a definition supremely inopportune. We think, even, that the mere reading of the Postulatum suits sufficiently in evidence *the real desires* of the author. We have not the least doubt, or suspicion, but that the change of opinion that has happened since has been accomplished under the influence of solid intrinsic reasons. But these reasons are unknown to us, as much as to you; and, so it is easy to explain the unfortunate mistakes that have occurred on the subject. It seems to us, however, that the blame, if any, ought not to weigh entirely and exclusively on your Lordship.

"We do not wish to enter on a discussion of the different points raised by the *letter*. We must say to you, however, that it was not the intention of the fathers of the Baltimore Plenary Council of 1866 to define the Pontifical infallibility; as, doubtless, you yourself might testify that it was not any more that of the bishops assembled (at Rome) in 1867 to make such a declaration.

"The American Prelates have a reason altogether special for hesitating in regard to this question of Papal infallibility. For, on one hand, neither Catholics nor Protestants, in our country, will admit that Popes have the right of deposing sovereigns; of releasing subjects from their oath of fidelity; and of transferring, at their will, a kingdom from one Prince to another. Our Irish, who are the mass, as the support, of the Catholic Church in the United States, will have difficulty in agreeing that Pope Adrian IV., who was an Englishman, was infallible in giving Ireland to Henry II., King of England. On the other hand, bulls of Popes, on this subject, are so clear, and so positive, that defenders of Papal infallibility, in general, think themselves obliged to admit the temporal sovereignty of the Pope over the universe. * * * * * * *

"It is remarkable that the modern authors, who talk so loudly of the privilege of Pontifical infallibility, keep, at present, so profound a silence in regard to that other privilege, that their predecessors esteemed as important, and as well proved as the former. Till now it has been permitted us to say that the Church Catholic has nothing to do with these bargains; and that it is not responsible for what the Popes have done, or may do. But, if these Pontifical decisions were to become articles of faith, the Archbishop of Baltimore would find himself much embarrassed, as well as all the rest of us, as has happened, even recently, in regard to the freedom of worship. The explanations your Lordship thought obliged to give have averted and appeased a little storm which threatened the Church. If our memory be not at fault, for we have not the documents here, that are in our country, we think Mgr. of Baltimore has sounded himself happy to subscribe to your explanations, by adopting them.

"The Archbishop of Baltimore says, in his letter, that he has never doubted of the general belief of the Church relative to the infallibility of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. In this case, would it not be better to ask nothing more, and to leave things where they are, and where they have always been? Why demand new definitions, which do violence to the conscience of several of his colleagues in the Episcopate? For several of us believe that ecclesiastical history; the history of the Popes; the history of the Councils, and the tradition of the Church are not in harmony with the new dogma; and it is for this that we believe that it is very inopportune to wish to define, as of faith, an opinion that appears to us a novelty in the faith, that seems to us without solid foundation in scripture and tradition; while it appears to be contradicted by irrefragable monuments.

"It would be much out of place to enter ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... further into a discussion which is the proper office of the Council; but before closing, we cannot refrain from expressing our profound regret that the friends so devoted, in appearance, to the Holy See, have raised, by their indirect zeal, so many painful questions, where religion has nothing to gain. For the rest, we have the firm confidence that the Holy Ghost will enlighten minds and direct hearts. We are convinced that the promises made to the Church, and to the Chair of Peter, will not fail, and so, that neither this nor that party, neither this nor that man, will triumph, but that truth alone will obtain the victory.

"While regretting the circumstances that have obliged us to address you this letter, we remain none the less, the sincere friends and admirers of your antagonist, as well as the humble servants of your lordship.

—*The Freeman's Journal*, in commending upon the above letter, says: "You, Most Reverend Archbishops, not sitting as Princes of the Church, nor as judges of the faith, in which capacity we would keep silent, as we have kept silent before; but you as Roman correspondents in common of the disreputable and skeptical paper, the *Gazette de France*, M. Janicot, editor, have wounded the Catholic sentiment of your own dioceses, and of all the United States."

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION.

Inducements for Poor Men to Seek Homes at the South—Letter from O. C. Gibbs, Esq., of the Relief and Aid Society.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I desire to lay before your readers, especially those belonging to the class of laboring men, some facts gathered and conclusions reached in a recent visit of a few weeks to Western Tennessee and Northern Mississippi. In view of the fact that we have in this city, each winter, large numbers of laboring men out of employment, and that during the past winter there has come from the South an urgent demand for laboring men, it was deemed important by the officers of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society that measures be taken to ascertain as correctly as possible the exact facts in relation to the matter; the extent of the demand for labor, and the inducements which that country offers to laboring men. Hence the visit recently made by the undersigned. The demand seems to be mainly for agricultural laborers—men to cultivate the soil and raise crops. Intelligent men, conversant with the country, estimate the deficiency of agricultural labor throughout the South at 50 per cent. Cotton-raising has been, and will probably always be, the leading business of the country; but it possesses a soil and climate capable of producing in perfection almost every crop of cereals, fruits, and vegetables, that can be produced in the temperate regions, and probably a greater variety of the necessaries and luxuries of life than can be produced in either a more northern or Southern latitude. Many farmers are already turning their attention to the cultivation of other crops than cotton exclusively, and find that they yield equal profit. There are fortunes awaiting men who will settle upon the lines of railroads leading north, and engage in the cultivation of early vegetables and fruits for the Northern markets. Of the healthfulness of the climate and the ability of Northern men to perform out-door labor in the summer there can be no question.

That matter has been settled by the experience of Northern soldiers during the war, and of Northern men who have since gone South to settle. I refer now to the latitude of Tennessee and Northern Alabama and Mississippi. The summer heat is no greater than North; the difference being that warm weather commences earlier and lasts later in the season. The winters are mild—with no long continued freezing weather—permitting outdoor labor at all times, and requiring but little shelter or feeding for stock. The impression has quite generally prevailed that Northern men would not be welcomed South, or secure in their rights of person and property. However true this might have been in the past I am satisfied it is not true now. All classes seem thoroughly alive to the fact that they need both capital and labor to help repair the waste of the war and develop the resources of the country, and are ready to welcome either from whatever source it comes.

The arrangements between the employer and employee are mainly on the lease or share system—the employer furnishing house, fuel, team, tools, seed, and feed of team, the laborer boarding himself, and giving one-half of the crop raised. If necessary, the employer furnishes supplies for the family while the crop is growing, to be paid from the crop. The laborer has an equal interest with the planter in the crop, and, just in proportion to his skill and industry, will he realize a reward for his labor. Instances were brought to my notice in which families working land on shares last year, without any capital of their own, came out at the end of the year with from $600 to $1,000 clear cash, over and above their living.

Lands are cheap, ranging from $25 per acre for the best improved farms, down to from $2 to $5 for unimproved, or poorer quality. They can be bought on long time, with small first payment, so that as soon as a man gets a little money ahead he can buy a piece of land on which to make a home and soon be raising crops on his own land. These are some of the advantages which the country offers to poor men. The disadvantages, so far as I could see, are mainly these: Lack of conveniences and comforts in the houses furnished families to live in, and lack of educational and religious privileges, except in the vicinity of the towns. The houses are mainly the negro cabins remaining upon the plantations—a single room of logs or boards, from sixteen to twenty feet square, with a fireplace in one end. But there were everywhere expressed a readiness to build more comfortable houses for Northern families. Most of the Southern States are moving in the matter of establishing a system of free schools similar to those of the North, and it will not be long before schools and churches will abound. I would not advise people advanced in life, or those of inferior health, to go South, nor those who are not willing to come down to genuine, honest, hard labor. Neither those who expect to make a fortune in a year or two. I did not see any such chance. But men and women in good health, with or without families, accustomed to work—content with reasonable gains—willing to put up with some discomfort and inconvenience—the South offers better chances for getting a start in life than any other country I have yet seen. I found there families who went South last winter, and are now working—with hardly an exception among those I met—well pleased with the country, the people, and their prospects.

That country, as it seems to me, with its old labor system removed and free labor taking its place, is entering upon an era of prosperity which will far surpass any former period in its history, and those now going there now and taking hold in earnest cannot fail to be carried forward with the tide to wealth and competence.

I think the fall of the year the best time to emigrate, say from the 1st of October on. The heat of summer is then over, and as it takes more labor to secure a crop, especially of cotton, than to raise it, and planters seek help early ... [illegible] ... year. They will then have a chance to become somewhat acquainted before making their arrangements for the next year; will be on the ground to make those arrangements in person instead of through agents, and can prepare so as to settle on plantations with other families of their acquaintance or of their own nationality. Then, again, the families will not be so likely to become discouraged and discontented as they would be if they arrived in the winter, when storms prevail, and the roads are bad, and everything wears its gloomiest aspect. With the experience of last winter emigrant societies and farmers South will be organized to make the matter of furnishing transportation to all the idle, destitute men who can be found in the streets of our city, without an extra shirt or the means to procure a meal of victuals or a night's lodging, the most of whom proved utterly worthless, and have long since begged or stolen their way back to the city. But men with families, who are known to be industrious and reliable, who wish to go South to settle, and are willing to labor, will have no difficulty in finding parties who will be ready to furnish them with transportation, for the sake of securing their labor.

I have thus briefly stated some of the advantages which the South now offers to poor men. There are hundreds of laboring men in the city who barely support their families when fully employed in the summer season, and are obliged to find their way, in winter, in crowded, unwholesome tenement houses, in filthy alleys and undrained streets. Their children grow up exposed to, and familiarized with, everything that is evil and corrupting. Each winter, finds them out of employment, harassed by landlords for rent, their families suffering for food, fuel and clothing, which they cannot supply. With aid from public and private charity, they barely manage to squeeze through the winter, coming out in the spring in debt, enfeebled and demoralized, and with no prospect of improving their condition so long as they remain in the city. To such the South offers homes in God's free air and sunlight, amid trees and flowers and green grass and the songs of birds, with promise of present self-support and future comfort and competence. Nature has there been lavish with her gifts, and bountifully rewards the labors of the husbandman. There is room for all who will go. Parties desiring further information are invited to call at the office of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, No. 93 Washington street.

O. C. GIBBS, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 21, 1870.

SUICIDES.

A Servant Girl and a Young Man Destroy Themselves.

A young girl named Carrie Phillips, employed as a domestic in the family of Mr. Best, No. 56 Twenty-eighth street, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. A phial, which had evidently contained laudanum, was found under her pillow, and the following letter, which was picked up in the room she occupied, led to the formation of the conclusion that she committed suicide:

"DEAR FATHER, MOTHER, BROTHER, AND SISTER: I drop these few last lines to you to let you know what I do this for. Father, I am discouraged; I cannot work out. I have been sick all this week. I cannot stand the work. ... [illegible] ... Good by all. From Carrie to father. Forgive me, father and all."

The Deputy Coroner was summoned and held an inquest. The verdict of the jury was that she died from the effects of poison administered by her own hand. Deceased was of English parentage. Her father and brother reside at Canalport.

—Yesterday afternoon the remains of an unknown man were found in the grounds adjoining the Hebrew Cemetery, by Mr. Ernst, the Superintendent of the cemetery, and Policeman Pierce. The man was lying on his back, and had an old-fashioned single-barrel pistol firmly grasped in both hands. There was a bullet-hole in his head from which the blood was flowing, and, from this, it is concluded that he could have lived but a very short time previous to the finding of the body. Coroner Cleaves held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict that death ensued by deceased's own hands, either accidentally or by design. He must have held the pistol very close to his head, for the powder burned off a great deal of his hair. Deceased was apparently 25 or 28 years of age, and was very neatly dressed in brown coat and vest, mixed pants, and white shirt. A black cap was found near the body. He had no whiskers, and was evidently not a hard-working man, as his hands were clean and soft. The remains were taken to the dead house to await identification.

NEW YORK.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE COTTON TRADE.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The cotton movement for the week was heavy. Receipts at all the ports, 44,668 bales; exports, 48,397 bales.

GENERAL MARKETS.

The general trade of the city was rather larger than last week, and markets were generally firm, though breadstuffs and hog products are lower.

DESERTERS FROM WEST POINT.

Thirty soldiers of the Sapper Corps deserted in a body from West Point, on Tuesday, after receiving their month's pay, disgusted at the harsh treatment received from their Sergeant. A reward of $30 each is offered by the government for their recapture.

FALL OF A DWELLING HOUSE.

A house at Lodi, New Jersey, fell last night, from the effects of old age, burying the occupants, Mr. Lawson, wife, and two daughters. The neighbors succeeded in rescuing the family alive, but both Mr. and Mrs. Lawson were fatally injured.

SUSPENSION.

Eugene Finck, stock broker, has suspended payment.

ON THE ROCKS.

The steamer Nelly White, from Norwalk, Conn., ran on the rocks at Hell Gate this morning, and remained there two hours, with 100 passengers aboard. The Captain refused assistance tendered by another steamer, because the latter was of an opposition line.

CONSUL PHILLIPS.

Consul Phillips, who was recently driven from Santiago, Cuba, is here.

DIVIDEND.

The Produce Exchange has declared a dividend of 7 per cent.

THE DRESS QUESTION.

The Brooklyn Women's Club has solemnly voted to wear short or long dresses, as may best suit them. Miss Hutchinson ... [illegible] ... details on dress, stated that women ought not to dress ... [illegible]

tastefully without spending liberally of either their husbands' or fathers' money.

SUITS TO RECOVER.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner have commenced suits for $20,000 each against Mrs. Burke, daughter of the late Captain Alexander. Mr. Graff, son-in-law of Gardiner, has been arrested on a suit brought by Burke, for converting a portion of the bonds found on the person of the late Captain.

THE WOMAN'S PAPER.

The Revolution has been sold to Mrs. Bullard, of Boston. Mrs. Croly is to be the working editor, and Messrs. Tilton and Studwell stockholders.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church is again considering the charges made by the Junior Book Agent, who will probably be suspended during the trial.

LIVE STOCK TRANSPORTATION.

An agreement was yesterday entered into between the Erie Railway Company, and the Weehawken Stock Yard Company, by which the former agrees to run a 6 o'clock morning daily train of cattle from the Weehawken Stock Yards to Fall River, thus enabling them to bring their cattle via Weehawken, over the Albany road, and take advantage of the New York market without additional charge, while at the same time a special train takes the stock to the Boston market, arriving there at 6 o'clock, in time for the same market. This move, it is claimed, will be the means of diverting nearly all New England Western stock in this direction.

DAMAGE AND DEATH BY STORM.

During the storm yesterday, several houses in Bound Brook, N. J., including the railroad depot, were struck by lightning, and greatly damaged. Robert Merryfield was killed, and his son severely injured.

WIFE-MURDER.

The trial of Charles Shultz, for the alleged murder of his wife by cutting her throat with a razor, was concluded in the Hudson County (N. J.) Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner was discharged.

THE BROOKLYN ELECTION.

The *World* says: Remarkable changes in the several counties ... [illegible] ... majority for Supreme Judge in the First District ... [illegible] ... majority.

VERY LIKELY.

A prominent citizen who has been investigating the matter claims to have discovered that the Fenian organization, though ostensibly for operations against the English, is merely for the purpose of gaining votes in the Irish Roman Catholic ... [illegible] ... that the Fenians will be ready when ... [illegible] ... turn their arms against the native people.

REVENUE STATISTICS.

The following are the internal revenue receipts in New York for April: Railroads ... [illegible] ... stages, $24,662; ferries, $23,817; ... [illegible] ... theatres, &c., $59,341. During the ... [illegible] ... feet of gas was consumed.

WISCONSIN.

The State Board of Assessment Completes its Work—The State Prison Shops to be Rebuilt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, May 21.—The State Board of Assessment ... [illegible] ... Milwaukee and some of the newer counties ... [illegible] ... equalization of values ... [illegible] ... where there has been undervaluation ... [illegible] ... The valuation of Milwaukee ... [illegible] ... was put at $80 ... [illegible] ... Senator Taylor's ... [illegible] ... Bayfield, Kenosha, ... [illegible] ... Racine, Fond du Lac, Grant, La Crosse, Winnebago, ... [illegible] ... Columbia, Monroe, Green, and Waukesha ... [illegible] ... Snyder in favor, and Davis, Williams ... [illegible] ... and Warring against ... [illegible]

An amendment by Senator Burchard was ... [illegible] ... Racine, ... [illegible] ... Columbia, $1,500,000; Iowa, ... [illegible] ... Monroe, $1,140,226; Sauk, $1,396,000; ... [illegible] ... Oconto, $4,000,000; Shawano, ... [illegible] ... equalizing sundry counties in the northern part of the State by raising lands in Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Barron, Douglas, and Polk ... [illegible]

Amendments, further reducing ... [illegible] ... Clark, Sheboygan, Iowa, ... [illegible] ... counties, were rejected ... [illegible]

During the ... [illegible] ... Building of the recently burned State Prison shops ... [illegible] ... the Wisconsin River.

A slight shower last night, and a heavy rain ... [illegible] ... Sanderson. There has been a ... [illegible] ... storm and it is thought the boom ... [illegible] ... lightning.

Beautiful Display of Jewelry.

Messrs. Reddin & Hamilton, No. 196 Lake street (corner of Clark), have just received and will open for the public one of the choicest displays of jewelry ever received in the West. Messrs. R. & H. ... [illegible] ... pleasure to show goods, and those who ... [illegible] ... with a call. Visitors are not expected to purchase unless they feel so inclined, and will repay the trouble.

Furniture.

J. H. Fitz, No. 85 Randolph street, manufactures, and keeps on hand for private sale all kinds of furniture and bedding, ... [illegible] ... heretofore, in addition to his regular ... [illegible] ... sales of all kinds of household goods every Tuesday and Friday. He also does all kinds of repairing and upholstering, remaking mattresses, &c.

Another Name for It—A New Hampshire Woman Tries "Somnambulism" on Her Husband.

A few days since it was stated that a woman in the town of Chichester, New Hampshire, undertook to murder her husband by strangling while he was asleep upon the bed. The circumstances in the case briefly these: Mr. John Mason, 45 years of age, a man of considerable property, of industrious and steady habits, a quiet, orderly citizen, having been away at a day's labor the day previous, returned home at night much fatigued, and retired at a late hour. At 4 o'clock the next morning his wife took four yards of cotton, twisted to a rope, fastened one end to a bedpost, and then noosed and coiled it around her husband's neck and pulled him upon the other end of the rope, with the evident intent of committing murder by strangulation.

Fortunately, Mr. Mason discovered himself in this almost fatal noose barely in time to utter cries for help. His daughter of 15 years, an inmate of the house, hastily came to his rescue, armed with a shoe-knife, when a most desperate struggle ensued, terminating in favor of Mr. Mason and the daughter, she severing the rope with the knife. Mr. Mason's claims to have been acting in a fit of somnambulism. Various theories are mentioned as the causes of this most inhuman ... [illegible] ... which are insanity, infidelity to her husband, dreams of bettering her condition in future relation, and, lastly and most probably, small mental capacity. She evidently intended to commit murder in a manner that would exhibit no external marks of violence, after the manner of some of the educated assassins. At first but little credit was given to this affair, away from the locality where it took place, but legal proceedings were instituted, and Mrs. Mason placed under arrest.

CLOTHING.

116 E. D. TERRY, 116

"PUTNAM'S" Old Stand,

The Original and Only

ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

HAS A CHOICE STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

The prices of Clothing at this Establishment, will suit the taste and pocket of all in every particular.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

Every article marked in plain figures. No deviation.

"EXAMINE GOODS"—"EXAMINE PRICES."

116 Randolph-st. 116

PIANOS.

PIANOS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.

IMPROVED NEW SCALE

Orchestral Grand, Full Grand, Parlor Grand and Square Grand Pianos.

[illegible]

W. W. KIMBALL,

63 Washington-st.,

General Agent for the Entire Northwest.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons to rent.

CHIROPODIST.

ALL RIGHT!

Cures Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Boils, Sores of all kinds. Relieves Corns and Bunions.

For sale by all druggists; 25 cts. per box.

CORNS,

BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, treated by ... STEPHENS, 83 Clark-st. ... [illegible]

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification Under The Proper Headings.

217 INDIANA-ST., BETWEEN DEARBORN ... [illegible]

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR HUBBARD COURT ... [illegible]

MICHIGAN-AV., FRONTING THE LAKE ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—FINE COUNTERS, SHOW-CASES ... [illegible]

SPORTING MATTERS.

Game Between the White Stockings and Amateurs.

The "Excelsior-National" Game Repeated—"Forty-nine to Four."

Base Ball Technicalities Explained—Games in the East.

Billiards—Boating—The Turf—Quoiting—Foot Races.

BASE BALL.

WHITE STOCKINGS VS. AMATEURS.

Something like two thousand persons were gathered in and about Ogden Park yesterday afternoon, to witness the game of base ball between the White Stockings and Amateurs of this city. Perhaps half the spectators were within the enclosure and had paid to see the sport, while an equal number were perched upon adjacent lumber piles outside, and enjoyed the game gratis, though at a distance. The day was very raw and chilly, a dense fog arising from the lake near by, and refusing to be dispelled by the strong, cold wind which prevailed. A goodly squad of police were in attendance, under the charge of Sergeant Gerbing, and did efficient service in preserving order. Major S. D. Phelps having been selected as umpire, game was called at ten minutes before 3 o'clock, the White Stockings being the first to bat. ... [illegible] ... King's high foul being got by Miles from third, ... [illegible] ... and Wood tipped a foul to Stearns, behind the bat. At this the Amateurs were elated, and the crowd was delighted at the prospect of a good game. The Amateurs were paid off in their own coin. Stearns was cared for by King's broad palms, Whitehead by Meyerle (pitcher) to Flynn (at first), and Miles by Hodes to Flynn, the three being a light and fast one, and ... [illegible] ... Now, however, the White Stockings seized the bat to some purpose, and from this point forth gave the Amateurs plenty to do to take charge of the liners, fliers, grounders, and bounders which were sent out in rapid succession. The professionals scored seven runs in the second inning, while their opponents were retired with a cipher. Then the business was brisk in the field again, the White Stockings making their first tally. This they were enabled to get by means of a wild delivery by May, ... [illegible] ... After eight runs by the White Stockings in the fourth inning, the Amateurs scratched another run, the fault being Pinkham's bad step at third from Flynn, the latter throwing a beautiful liner across for a double play to get Whitehead, who had been forced off second. ... [illegible] ... the bat, and for a time promised never to stop the long, safe hitting, nor did they until nineteen runs had been tallied. Once more the Amateurs got a mark through no batting of their own, the trouble being an overthrow by Craver to Flynn, whereby Grant came in from third. Four runs were put in by the heavy hitters at the next opportunity, and then the Amateurs were whitewashed again, this process being the result of the splendid manner in which Wood supported Flynn, gathering a ball which had bounded over the latter's head, and giving it to him in time to get Scates, and to prevent a tally by Goodrich from third. In the seventh inning the White Stockings were held down to two runs, and they succeeded in scoring five and three in the two succeeding innings, bringing their total up to 49. The Amateurs earned a run and got it in the eighth inning, Stearns reaching third on his own and Miles' succeeding safe hits, and then home on a grounder by Goodrich, which Wood failed to stop in time to get him at first. The ninth inning resulted in a "horse-shoe" for the Amateurs, the very last out being secured on a difficult foul bound marvelously judged by Craver. Score—White Stockings, 49; Amateurs, 4.

THE GAME

was a fine one the part of the White Stockings, whose fielding was sharp and perfect, with the exception of the cases above noted, and whose batting was immense. The distinction in fly catches were won by King, who took a short fly finely on the run, and Tracey and Wood, the former in reaching for and securing a liner to left field, and Jimmy in standing for a fly, which he judged from the bat. Flynn at first base was very efficient, and the same could be said of Pinkham at third. Meyerle's pitching was admirably swift and regular, the opinion of the spectators being that he has improved greatly in this respect since his last appearance in Chicago. Once, after Pinkham had taken to pitching, a liner was caught, ... [illegible] ... After the Amateurs bungled that and bag most cautiously. The longest hits of the day were made by Cuthbert and Tracey, both of which went far over left ... [illegible] ... The fielding of the Amateurs was excellent as regards catching flys, but they were not so sure in judgment and gauging. Two running catches were finely captured by Kennedy in the right field; and all were taken care of. The bases were uniformly well guarded by Scates, Cone, and Miles, and Goodrich at short was efficient in his stops, but terribly wild in his throws. Behind the bat, Stearns was very fine, playing his position better than any other catcher seen in the nine, and materially assisting the pitcher. Both Whitehead and Grant got under the outs by nicely-taken foul tips and bounds. At the bat the Amateurs were good.

INCIDENTS.

During the progress of the game, a hot ground ball batted by Craver to Kennedy, who was pitching, struck that player on the long finger of the left hand, breaking and mangling it in a shocking manner. He was compelled to retire from the game, his place being filled by Budd, who went to the right field. Another incident of an alarming character occurred. The platform on which were seated the scorers and reporters, together with thirty or forty of that class of people who are continually seeking to worm themselves into places where they have no business to be, suddenly gave way, and the occupants were precipitated to the ground about six feet below. Fortunately and singularly, no one was injured in the slightest degree. Below is the score of outs, runs, first, and total bases:

SCORE.

Chicago.	O.	R.	1B.	T.B.	Amateurs.	O.	R.	1B.	T.B.
King, c. f. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stearns, c. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hodes, s. s. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Whitehead, l. f. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wood, 2d b. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Miles, 3d b. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Craver, c. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goodrich, s. s. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flynn, 1st b. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cone, 2d b. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tracey, l. f. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scates, 1st b. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuthbert, ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kennedy, p. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meyerle, p. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Grant, r. f. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pinkham, 3d b. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pickering, ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ...	27	49	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total ...	27	4	[illegible]	[illegible]

INNINGS. [illegible]

BASE BALL "TECHNICALITIES" EXPLAINED.

One of the difficulties which can never be explained is the confusion of tongues. The Tower of Babel did well enough for its day in this respect, but, big as that old tower undoubtedly was, it is not large enough to answer philosophically all that a person would like to know. There are upwards of 4,000 distinct languages now spoken in the world, and science and pleasure are multiplying the number. It would seem that there could be no particular sport without its peculiar phrases, or slang, and contributing to the vocabulary of terms. ... [illegible] ... where base ball has been played ... [illegible] ... masterly game has given origin. To remedy this difficulty the following definitions of frequently-occurring terms are given:

Base Ball.—The name of the game itself, is derived from the fact that the Captain of each nine is compelled to "bawl" himself into the "base" key of voice for general effect during the progress of the play.

Bat.—So called, because always running against something.

Strike.—Is a voluntary action on the part of the man at the bat, which either does or does not send him to base.

Sky Ball.—Is the same as base ball—only a little higher up in the world.

Daisy Cutter.—Is a ball propelled by the batsman at just a sufficient elevation from the ground to make the grass stand on end.

Hot Ball.—Is one sent from the striker directly at the abdomen of the pitcher or short stop, with fierce and malevolent intent.

Grounder Ball.—Is one that strikes the earth about two feet in front of the striker, and is generally cultivated as a big improvement on scissors in taking off finger nails, as it sometimes takes the larger part of the finger along.

Foul Ball.—Is one of those chicken-hearted balls that never get beyond a line drawn from first to third base, from sheer lack of force of character.

Called Ball.—Is one at which the umpire has "hollered" three times successively, and at which the batsman has sworn a dozen times.

Swift Ball.—A ball that travels from pitcher to catcher so rapidly that the batsman "can't see it." It bears the relation to ordinary balls that the lightning express does to the accommodation train.

Sore Ball.—A ball that has a sore arm behind it, and three skilful fielders in front of it, to keep it from going over the fence in case it hits the stick in the batsman's hands.

N. B.—All the above balls are imitations or extensions of the ball with which the game is played.

Bases.—Soft places to stop at when you get tired of running.

Striker.—The man who stands in between the pitcher and catcher, and decides whether the fielders shall have a chance.

Fly Catch.—Is where a fielder, who has had his mouth open for half an hour, suddenly, at seeing a little black speck in the air, which flew from the batsman's stick, starts, shuts his mouth, and then his hand, when the speck is generally found in the latter.

Inning.—Is where nine men take up sticks in the endeavor to secure employment for three fielders.

Foul Bound.—Is where a ball mischievously and unmeditatedly goes behind into the hands of the catcher when the striker calculated it would go into the field.

Pitcher.—The man who constantly tries to have the ball in his own hands and the catcher's at the same time.

Catcher.—The other man who wants to get hold of the ball before the pitcher is willing to part with it.

Basemen.—Men who have got soft places, and with a true spirit of human nature, are trying to prevent everybody else from getting into them.

Fielders.—Men who are put away out from the batsman to prevent the ball from being hurt on the ground in case it should be knocked up in the air.

Umpire.—An outside individual who is kept on hand to get up a row on short notice.

The above are but a few of the technical phrases used in this "beautiful and noble game." A close study of the first instalment of the new language which is about springing up, will enable the reader to read an account of the game with tolerable success.

A RATTLING GAME.

The Actives and the University Junior nine played the first of a series of match games on the grounds of the latter yesterday afternoon, the former winning by 47 to [illegible].

SCORE.

Active.	O.	R.	University, Jr.	O.	R.
[illegible]			Phillips, c. c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Smith, p.		
			[illegible]		
Total	27	47	Total	27	[illegible]

INNINGS. [illegible]

GAMES TO BE PLAYED THIS WEEK.

On Tuesday afternoon the White Stockings and Garden City Club play a match game at Ogden Park ... [illegible] ... having proceeded in the meantime, will do ... [illegible] ... the Athletics of this city, and a valuable ... [illegible]

Wednesday afternoon, at Ogden Park, the billiard-room nine, organized by Haines and Custer, ... [illegible] ... No admittance will be charged.

On Thursday afternoon a match game takes place between the White Stockings and the Athletics of ... [illegible]

Friday morning the Chicago Club goes to ... [illegible] ... Milwaukee, to engage in a contest with the Cream City Club.

BASE BALL AT FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, May 21.—The Kekionga Base Ball Club have ... [illegible] ... that they will visit this city ... [illegible] ... and are now in first-class condition.

MUTUALS VS. ECKFORDS.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Mutuals and Eckfords played a game of base ball yesterday, at the Union grounds; won by the Mutuals. Score, 25 to [illegible] Chicago.

BILLIARDS.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The prospect of another match between Coon and Parker remains as indefinite as ever. The money to back Coon is in readiness, but Parker is not forthcoming. He is said to be in ... [illegible] ... and his return to Chicago is considered doubtful.

—Foley closed his room last night ... [illegible] ... which usually attends such affairs.

—A New York paper of the ... [illegible] ... "The billiard profession of the metropolis ... [illegible] ... Joseph Dion and A. P. Rudolphe. The ... disposed of his billiard-room in Montreal ... Thursday last Rudolphe bade Chicago ... Rock will reside hereafter in this city. ... morning, while the telegraph was being ... to ascertain his whereabouts, Rudolphe ... edly walked into Phelan & Collender's ... all his prospective opponent, Cyrille Dion ... is, therefore, no longer a doubt as to the ... championship match will be played. ... began practice yesterday afternoon ... been practicing for several days, but ... exhibited no play calculated to lessen ... fidence in Rudolphe, who is largely the ... The Canadian player has been unwell ... his arrival here.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Cyrille Dion, in ... on Thursday last for his match with ... was defeated in two games of three-ball carom, ... points up, by McKay, the ... finest billiardist, who in the second game ... run of 66, the highest ever made. ... error, Carme having made a run of ... with Miller, in New Orleans.]

AQUATIC.

MORE COMMENTS ON THE GREAT YACHT ...

LONDON, May 21.—The *Standard* ... while claiming in an editorial that England possesses and enjoys a special faculty which ... them to bear defeat with good humor ... at the same time, by the publication of ... falsehoods, to detract from the ... tained by the American yacht Sappho ... Cambria, in the late contest. ... Sappho was sailed by Americans solely ... beat the Cambria in the first and ... The time allowance when the latter ... claimed, by the measurement of the ... would have done something in the second ... the owner of the Cambria had not been ... venture across the channel in a gale of wind ... poor, mean spirit still prevails in ... with respect to the issue of the international ... between Englishmen and Americans ... existence foreshadows that a like exhibition of unfairness will be made on this side ... the progress and issue of the coming ... contest between the Dauntless and ... across the Atlantic, for the championship ... American yacht racing.

WINSHIP BEATS ...

LONDON, May 21.—A boat race ... on the Tyne to-day, between Winship and ... The latter was the favorite, but Winship ... easily.

PEDESTRIANISM.

MIDNIGHT FOOT-RACING.

At about 12 o'clock on Friday night the ... vation of a festive party at the Briggs ... turned upon foot-racing, and finally a ... match between Charlie Hilton and Harry ... for a wager of wine. Of course Mr. ... was referee, judge and time-keeper. ... the racers, Mr. Sumner made one of ... appearance, ... the stride of the other horse, should not ... the race, but should be declared ... ruled off the track forever. He ... honor of all concerned, and the ... Briggs House in particular, that ... should be a fair fight and ... "and might the best man win." These ... were received with uproarious applause ... thus advised and encouraged, the contestants ... started upon the struggle. The course ... along Randolph street, from Wells to ... The dash was won by Hilton, who ... short gallop at the finish, and brought ... style. Foul was claimed on the ground ... advantage was gained by breaking, but ... ruled that Hilton's gait was a legitimate ... canter, and that such fowls were not ... After the stakes had been paid ... salver, a second race took ... tween Mr. Boardman and Henry ... former being victorious ... stakes were again disposed of, after ... Boardman was beaten by Frank ... night's racing closed with a sprint ... tween Dave Leahy and an individual ... ter being backed by Mr. Boardman ... speed and bottom told on his youthful ... whom he was distanced. How many ... would have been divided up, and how ... races inaugurated, but for the disagreeable ... ference of a policeman, no one can ... general tendency of the party was to ... all summer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROSPECTS FOR THE DERBY.

LONDON, May 21.—The prospects for ... begin to brighten. The betting indicates ... will be a larger field than was expected, ... race better contested.

TROTTING AT FASHION COURSE.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The race on the ... course, to-day, for $1,000, mile heats, ... J. Bradley. Time—2:21½, 2:20, ... 2:29—taking Surprise, Idol, and ... York.

QUOITING MATCH.

Tuesday, May 24, will be celebrated ... Cook's noted House of Beef House, No. ... Madison street, which is a quoiting match ... silver goblet, will take place at 10 o'clock ... mammoth English round of beef will be ... the occasion.

PIGEONS.

The shooting match for a fine double-barreled gun, presented for the occasion by Chas. ... has been postponed to Thursday afternoon ... The match is to be a sweepstakes, open ... who may wish to enter, the entry ... be in accordance with the rules of the Club. There are already thirty entries ... occasion is looked forward to with ... interest by sportsmen. The gun is now ... luson at Burton's, on Clark street.

THE NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.

... Park Gun Club ... the prize, a ... was won by Eddie Gallaher, Knight of ... the second by F. H. Hereford, ... Hereford; the third by A. Bradley ... Knight of Westmoreland, and the fourth ... ace Bailey, Knight of Virginia. The ... ment will be on Tuesday, when the Queen of Beauty will be selected and crowned.

REAL ESTATE.

Present Condition of the Market.

The South Park.

The Growth of European Cities.

In connection with the real estate market ... is not much that is new. Several ... however, notice more activity in the ... cheap lots for homes of laboring men ... no doubt that this class are purchasing ... at present. ... large amount of ... class of property forced on the market ... large auction sale on Wednesday ... of that class of property at private sale ... than usual.

The following table shows the ... dency of transactions in real estate ... a radius extending seven miles from ... House, during the week ending May ... gate volume in each direction, and the ... being compared with the same for ... vious weeks:

Location.	[illegible]
Within the old city limits ...	[illegible]
North of Fullerton avenue ...	[illegible]
South of Egan avenue ...	[illegible]
West of Western avenue ...	[illegible]
Total ...	[illegible]
Total, week ending May 14 ...	[illegible]
Total, week ending May 7 ...	[illegible]
Total, week ending April 30 ...	[illegible]
Total, week ending April 23 ...	[illegible]

Warrantee deeds conveying city ... property, within seven ... Court House, filed for record Saturday, May 21:

Elizabeth st, 125 ft n of Kinzie st, ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... Pine st, n w cor Lake st, ... [illegible]

Rush st, bet Ohio and Indiana sts, ... [illegible]

West Washington st, ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... of Sampson st, ... [illegible]

Polk st, ... of Southwestern av, ... [illegible]

Noble st, 55 ft n of Kinzie st, ... [illegible]

Southwestern av, 75 ft n e of VanBuren st, ... [illegible]

Farquhar st, 320 ft e of Halsted st, ... [illegible]

Twenty-ninth st, 133 ft e of Calumet av, ... [illegible]

Halsted st, 42 ft n of Egan av, ... [illegible]

Quincy st, 300 ft w of State st, ... [illegible]

Sutton st, n w cor of Stewart av, ... [illegible]

Sutton st, 147 ft w of Stewart av, ... [illegible]

Fourth av, 125 ft s of Van Buren st, ... [illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Davis st, 785 ft e of Halsted st, ... [illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Swan st, 300 ft w of Wentworth av, ... [illegible]

Wabash av, 385 ft n of Forty-fourth st, ... [illegible]

South Park av, 126 ft s of Sixty-first st, ... [illegible]

Calumet av, 247 ft n of Sixty-first st, ... [illegible]

THE SOUTH PARK.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the South Park Commissioners advertise for sealed proposals for grading and ... with broken stone and gravel the ... drive in Drexel Boulevard from Oakwood ... to the junction with the park at Fifty-first ... These roads will be the great thoroughfares ... will be accessory to the ... public toward the parks this summer.

GROWTH OF MODERN CITIES.

The North German Correspondent, a paper published at Berlin, gives the following table showing the growth of European cities during thirty-seven years:

City.	1833.	1870.
London	1,624,000	3,214,000
Constantinople	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Petersburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Naples	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dublin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moscow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lisbon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manchester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edinburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]

These figures show that the general tendency ... population ... to concentrate in cities. But, if such a growth has been experienced in the cities of Europe during a period of ... about 26,000,000 of the aggregate population has been drawn off in immigration to ... cities which may reasonably be expected for the ... of the United States, which have just now been ... the West, from the great ... Asia. The most carefully prepared statistics ... that the aggregate population of the United ... in accordance with the experience ... thus the ... increase of population will naturally ... belt across the continent between latitude ... the greater portion of ... up populations that now seem incredible ... who do not understand that the movement ... population in the whole world is the ...

A CARD FROM ALDERMAN HOLDEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In answer to a Card of ... in the ... of this day, I wish only to reply:

1st. I never asked for nor was promised ... ernment office in my life.

2d. I never recommended ... the West Division Railway.

3d. I never joined or got up a ... make money out of the government ...

4th. I never followed the ... ticeal ... as a living.

5th. I never sold myself to ... the public well knows who did ...

... "creature" of a ... street railway ... amount of stock, free tickets ... eration. Can the *Post* say as much?

CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN.

CHICAGO, May 21, 1870.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Game Between the White Stockings and Armaburs.

The "Zouave National" Game Repeated—Forty-nine to Four.

Base Ball Technicalities Explained—Grounds in the East.

Billiards—Bowling—The Trot—Quoiting—Foot Races.

THE JUDICIARY.

Convention of Attorneys to Select Candidates for Circuit Judge.

A Stormy Session—An Election Agreed Upon.

The Probable Candidates.

FENIANISM.

A Storm Brewing—O'Neill Coming to Chicago—Conjectures.

An Emissary from Ital in Town—How he Looks and What he Does Not Say.

REAL ESTATE.

Present Condition of the Market.

The South Park.

The Growth of Evergreen Cliffs.

RELIGIOUS.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-day.

COMMERCIAL.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

For the Week Ending May 21.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Italian Opera.

GAZZANIGA, M'CULLOCH, LEFRANC, BRIGNOLI

ITALIAN OPERA.

MME. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,

Signor G. LEFRANC.

FINE ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY.

ALABASTER GROUPS, Bronzes, &c.,

Imported by F. Paddelphini, Esq.

HORSES, BUGGY,

Carriage, Harness, &c.,

DRY GOODS,

GRAND ITALIAN STATUARY,

SIG. L. TOPI

GRAND BALLET TROUPE.

TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

THE GREEN HUNTSMAN.

LA RITA SANGALLI

FURNITURE,

Elegant New and Second-Hand

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

FINANCIAL.

SEWING MACHINES.

MACHINERY.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

FOR SALE.

INSTRUCTION.

PERSONAL.

LONDON.

The Periodical No-Popery Panic.

Inspection of Convents in England.

Mr. Disraeli's New Novel.

The Pall Mall Gazette.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 2.

While France seems on the brink of civil war, and Ireland is brooding over her grievances, English society has been flustered and worried by the comparatively minor question of the inspection of convents. The old feud between the Evangelical Protestants and the Catholics has burst out again, to the small benefit, I fear, of true progress. Ever since I can remember, an active section of the Church of England, and of the Dissenting bodies, has been trying to get an inquiry into the growth of conventual institutions, and to establish some sort of government inspection into their management. The theory is, that a number of poor girls are immured between close walls, and retained as prisoners—their fortune being used for the general purposes of the Church. The average English Evangelical ponders over this until he is warmed into a fury. He cannot understand the motives or feelings which lead men and women to withdraw from the world. He wouldn't! Why, therefore, should anybody else? They must be the prey of artful intriguers. Consequently, each session witnesses the introduction of the subject into Parliament, and a few weeks ago Mr. Newdegate, the solemn and weighty leader of the ultra-set, snatched a victory, and in the teeth of the government carried a motion in favor of appointing a committee of inquiry. The government has thrown every obstacle it could devise in the way, and last night there was a grand row and a compromise. I am as far from Romanism as perhaps any one of your readers can be; but I regret the course which many of the Liberals have pursued. Mr. Newdegate and his friends swallow any story against "Popery." Allow them to institute inquiries into the inner life of convents, and they will listen greedily to every nonsensical story credulity or malice can repeat. They believe all that is bad, and make a great fuss about it. Then disproof will follow, and, disgusted with the exaggeration, weak minds will go over to the ranks of the "persecuted." It seems, at first sight, marvellous that the children of so many of the extreme Calvinistic, no-Popery leaders should join the Catholic ranks; but it is mainly accounted for by the rebound which takes place when they enter public life and find that half that was told them was false. It is not by these men, or by such weapons, the Roman Catholic Church is to be met. Had the original motion been carried, a great deal of sympathy would have been excited for the ladies who refused to give evidence, and the forcible entry of a convent would have had all the character of persecution. It is by the education of women, by reason, by literature, by scientific discovery, by political freedom, that the Church of Rome and her various institutions are, in a Protestant country, to be encountered. The intervention of the State only gives her fresh prestige. The scope of the inquiry now stands modified so as to limit the subject referred to the committee to the *property* of religious houses and the mode of its tenure. The best speech of the night was by a young Dissenting member, named Winterbotham. To free the mind, he said:

You must teach truth, not prosecute error. He could not conceive how a sober-minded man, reading the signs of the times, could think that Roman Catholicism was making way in this country. The whole thought of the country was in far other directions; tradition and the history of the past were altogether out of harmony with it, and the whole outlook of the nation's future was in other quarters. How many doctors, lawyers, merchants, mechanics, or artisans were ever heard of as becoming Roman Catholics? The converts were women, parsons, and priests. [Loud laughter and cheering, continuing for some time.] Of these three classes the two latter were certainly not growing in power or in influence; there was nothing about the clergy or the peers of which the country need be afraid. As to the converts who were made among the women how was it proposed to meet that state of things? The House had no right to complain on this head until they gave to women a higher, and, he would add, a more manly sphere—until they opened to women higher careers of usefulness and activity, until they gave them a larger sphere of exertion, even in the political world. [Renewed cries of "Oh! Oh!"] Till this was done, the House would have no right to be surprised that some women—and those not the least noble of their sex—preferred the devotion and even the austerities of a convent to the frivolities of the outdoor gay life. He appealed to those whose Protestantism, like his own, was [illegible], and stood in need of no assertion, and of [illegible] vindication by means of insult and injustice offered to those who differed from him. They had themselves a conflict to wage with Ultramontanism; let them enter into that work with clean hands, and fight with weapons of which they need not be ashamed. [Cheers.] Let them not be open still to the reproach cast by Sidney Smith, who charged the Dissenters with a greedy, growling, grumbling, guzzling monopoly of toleration. To this charge the House would lay themselves open if by feelings of sectarian animosity they suffered themselves to be led into an unnecessary—and, as he thought, most unjustifiable—and unjust infringement of the great principles of religious liberty. [Loud cheers.]

ENGLISH CRITICS—AN ONSLAUGHT.

"You know who the critics are?" exclaims one of the characters in Mr. Disraeli's new novel,—"the men who have failed in literature and art." The critics are certainly having a hard time of it. In one quarter we are told that the art of criticism is going out of fashion—that it has sunk into a bandying of mutual compliments, an interchange of mutual blows, the recriminations and reprisals of a profession from which the general reader can derive no guidance, nor the young writer the least instruction. So-and-so has a friend on the staff, therefore his book is reviewed at length with the most favorable comment. The trick is so universal, say the insurgents, that even periodical writers who condemn it, find themselves drawn into the pernicious habit. "If you can say anything good of [illegible], do so," says the editor to his reviewer, "if not, leave it out, for —— is a very good fellow, and I don't want to vex him." Another, who declares he will tell the whole truth, insists that of all offices connected with the literature of the day, that of criticism is the one for which there is generally considered to be the least amount of literary and technical preparation necessary. "The ordinary journalist," adds this rude person, "is often as ill-informed and uneducated a creature as it is possible to meet with. But you will find that even he has some little acquaintance with one or two subjects that are supposed to constitute his *specialite*. No editor would think of deputing the task of writing a leading article on the relations of England with America during the late war, or on the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, to one who knew nothing of international law. Yet the same editor would not have the slightest hesitation in entrusting to the least practiced and most modestly gifted of his contributors the volume which should prove the greatest tax upon the judgment and attainments of the reviewer. It is the generally received opinion that any one can be a critic."

But editors get unfairly blamed. With every wish to be honest and fair, the conductor of a critical organ will, and must often, find it an impossibility. It is beyond the limits of his powers to place a sufficient check upon the unscrupulous predisposition of his contributors. He cannot help trusting to their honesty, and in a certain sense being other than at their mercy. With the best wishes and the best intentions, the editor of a London paper must too often make his journal an instrument for gratifying the grudges, or expressing the friendship of some of the writers whom he has to fill his columns. A cynical editor, the other day, declared his belief that on the whole it would be the better plan to send books for review to the authors themselves, and perhaps the public would not be in any appreciable degree losers by such a policy.

MR. DISRAELI'S NEW NOVEL.

People found it difficult to believe, on the announcement of "Lothair," that it was a new book. There was something so strange in the spectacle of the leader of a great political party amusing himself,—when great questions were being discussed and his party were [illegible]

The Sea Limits.

BY DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.

[illegible]

The "Moreletchicks."

[illegible]

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

JAPANESE CIVILISATION.

GUIDES.

The Periodical No-Popery Panic.

Inspection of Convents bill in England.

Mr. Disraeli's New Novel.

The Pall Mall Gazette.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

FOR SALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSTRUCTION.

PERSONAL.

NEW YORK.

Mrs. Belshazzar and the Beggar.

McFarland and Marriage.

Theatrical.

Trimmings—Parasols—Costumes—Bonnets.

A Wedding.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, May 18, 1870.

Verily, there is nothing new under the sun; for were not the daughters of Zion as haughty yesterday, in all the bravery of their tinkling ornaments, the chains and the bracelets, the bonnets and the head-bands, the ear-rings, the rings, the changeable suits of apparel, the mantles and the crisping pins, when they went with stretched-forth necks, mincing as they walked, among the streets of the Holy City, [illegible] of the lamentation and wrath of a prophet? And that the prescience of Mr. Esaiah—as Aunt Dinah reverently calls him—comprehended the possibility of chignons and chatelaines, who can doubt when he reads, in the words of the prophet, that it shall come to pass that, instead of a girdle, a rent; and instead of well-set hair, baldness; and burning, instead of beauty. I met Mrs. Belshazzar yesterday on the avenue, arrayed, like the King's daughter, in raiment of fine needle-work, and the thought occurred to me—[illegible] [illegible] whether all glorious within; [illegible] in which she proposes to present herself at the Great Assize, will be as faultless as her new spring costumes. And then I wondered if, in the dissipation of crosses, the beautiful gilt one on her purple velvet prayer-book, held gracefully, but not too conspicuously, before her, was the only one she was called to bear. And then I kept on wondering, as I watched Mrs. Belshazzar's compressed lips and distended nostrils, as she hurried away from a thin, wan hand thrust before her in mute appeal for help, how it was possible for the hungry, wretched creature to keep alive even the spark of faith in God and religion that had prompted her to stand at the gate of the temple, hoping to receive somewhat of the worshippers, who all, like their prototypes of old, passed by on the other side. The hand was very dirty, dainty Mrs. B., I confess; but then it was so very thin; and you remember the father fell upon the neck of his prodigal boy, and kissed him, *before* the best robe and the ring were put upon him. And, if you and I are unwilling to soil our immaculate gloves, and offend our delicate olfactories, by contact with unpoetic and uncompromising poverty and wretchedness around us, think you the Father will meet us while yet a great way off, cause our filthy rags to fall from us, and cover us with the garment that waxeth not old? Ah, me, inasmuch as ye did it not unto the least of these.

A petition, signed by what the New York *Tribune* calls a number of prominent citizens, is in circulation, calling on Governor Hoffman to issue a commission of lunacy, and shut McFarland up in an insane asylum. Without entering at all into the merits of the case, I think the entire community would experience the most profound sense of relief if some humane disposition could be made of him. The papers have given up their columns, to the exclusion of more interesting and instructive material, for weeks to the publication of the trial. In addition to all this, on Sunday the McFarland case furnished the text for half the pulpits in the city. The marriage relation was dissected and anatomized to a degree that may result in reducing very sensibly the income of some of the clerical Boanerges, by convincing both men and women that the chronic woman-hater, St. Paul, knew what he was about when he said, "He that marryeth, doeth well; but he that marryeth not, doeth better." *In mediis res* Hepworth took the connubial bull by the horns, and hammered away at the marriage service, which he declared was a tissue of lies. A man solemnly swears at the altar to endow his wife with *all* his worldly goods; what man, he asked, ever did it, or even intended to do it? There I agree with you, friend Hepworth. The majority of husbands endow their wives with just what the law—the *law*, mind you; not love, nor good faith, nor honor, but the law—compels them to, and no more. While, on the other hand, he asserts the wife promises to obey; absolutely takes a vow of unconditional submission, which she would laugh at the idea of fulfilling. Obey, indeed! I should think not, until the masculine race is reconstructed, and men prove themselves clearer in intellect, wiser in judgment, and stronger in principle than women. And so, in *Frere* Hepworth's opinion, the head and front of the McFarlands' offending was mutual deception at the outset of their married life. Highly decorous and respectable duplicity, sanctioned by time and custom though it was and is, he yet believed it to be the rock upon which were wrecked the brightest hopes of this unfortunate pair.

Fechter has finally conquered public opinion. The *fiftie mondie*, that shrugged its shoulders at *Ruy Blas*, and turned up its critical nose at *Hamlet*, has fairly gone mad with rapture over *Claude Melnotte*. The funny part of it is that the men are just as much in love with *Pauline* (Miss Leclercq) as the women are with *Claude*, and in the reconciliation scene, when *Claude* folds *Pauline* in his arms, every man in the audience clasps her—metaphorically, I mean—to his heart; while, as for the women, if each and every one could not be just what she is, she would prefer, just at that moment, to be Miss Leclercq.

I saw by a Chicago paper that "Frou-Frou" is on the boards in your city. I have no doubt that you have a very nice sort of *Frou-Frou*; but you see you haven't Agnes Ethel's wardrobe, and "Frou-Frou," without that particular mounting, is like the play of "Hamlet" with Edwin Booth's part left out. Have you seen "Frou-Frou?" if answered in the affirmative, is always followed by: Did you ever see such exquisite dressing? If a negative is returned, the advice, enthusiastically given, is: Then do go, for a sight of Miss Ethel's costumes is worth the price of admission. Such artistic, unique, and exquisitely tasteful *toilettes* have never been seen on a New York stage. Miss Ethel's entire salary is absorbed, I am told, by her dressmaker.

For carriage-dress and the sea-shore, scarfs are to be the graceful addition to breezy toilettes; scarfs of *crepe de Chine* over silk and grenadine dresses, gauze and tulle over muslins and organdies. The tulle scarf is worn like a cloud round the throat, and tied in a bow behind, with long ends below.

A recent toilet of the Empress was a Baltic green robe, covered with white point lace. In her hair were diamond ivy leaves and scarlet anemones; several rows of diamonds glistened on her shoulders; and she wore a necklace of green velvet, on which diamonds were sewn.

The Marquise de Canisy having satisfied the demands of those odious *modistes* and *couturieres*, the Marquise has been permitted to return from her exile in New York, and is again the adored of the court circle. The Paris papers are in ecstacies over her; and well they may be, for a more perfect vision of loveliness it is difficult to imagine. Jenkins tells us that, at the last Tuileries concert, her dress was remarkable for its elegant simplicity. *Bon!* The lesson of the past year has been well learned, evidently. A white *crepe de Chine* dress, with low bodice; an Algerian scarf, thrown below the waist and tied behind; head-dress of thick plaits, and a wealth of variegated poppies, with a bunch of lilies of the valley in an aigrette. At the races, her equipage was so surrounded that but a glimpse of her was to be had. Her dress was of gray *crepe de Chine*, looped with cords and tassels. A bodice something like a riding jacket, and a vaporous gray scarf over the shoulders; gray hat, with fine gray plume.

Black, and black with white, are prominent features in garniture. Jet is reappearing in *passementerie* and fringe. A new trimming is flowers, butterflies, and birds in relief, appliqued on the garment. Point Duchesse parasol-covers, flounces, and shawls are imported. This lace, though more effective and durable, is less expensive than point d'Alencon or point d'Aiguille. Costumes of gray woollen shawls, called Continental water-proof suits, are in great favor for travelling dresses. This fabric is soft, and drapes as gracefully as Cashmere. It is made with a long draped tunic over a black silk skirt, with a tight-fitting casque or short, loose sacque. Slashed sashes of *crepe de Chine* in all colors, and of new design, are imported, trimmed with the new Bruges lace, in white, with black blonde over it. This sash, or scarf, is to be placed twice round the hips, and hung in ends at the sides or back.

I will just mention, for the benefit of any of your gentlemen readers who may be contemplating matrimony, that M. Maurice Richards, the French Minister of Fine Arts, on the day of his wedding, wore a blue coat with gold buttons, a white waistcoat, and lilac trousers.

A striking costume, worn by a pretty woman, is of light gray and black silk; bonnet of the gray, with a cluster of pink flowers, trimmed, as also the dress, with black lace; gray parasol, lined with pink silk.

A novelty in sun-umbrellas is one of silver-gray pongee, lined with silk, the same shade, and trimmed with a puff and two pinked ruffles of the pongee; the upper frill is narrow, and between the two is a fall of black Chantilly lace; rhinoceros-horn handle.

The heavy *crepe de Chine* drapery so much worn on hats early in the season, is fast disappearing. The most stylish bonnets have a moderate fall of real dotted net, edged with thread-lace, and ornamented with tiny bows or bunches of flowers over the chignon, and falling slightly forward at the sides; but nothing in the way of strings. While this style is open to criticism, from the fact that it is exceedingly trying to persons who have lost the freshness of youth, and that where one sees one pretty throat, there are a dozen quite the reverse, it is too cool and comfortable not to be popular. What, with frills on chemisettes and ruffs on bodices, bonnet-strings or drapery under the chin would be insupportable in very warm weather.

The marriage of J. Devereux Clapp, of Chicago, and Miss Ada Wolff, of New York, took place at the residence of Joel Wolff last week. The wedding was a quiet one, as the family is still wearing mourning for the father of Miss Wolff. The bride wore a dress of white silk, of superb quality, made *en train*, but very little trimmed; her veil was of point lace, exquisitely fine, and very costly; her ornaments, a pair of diamond ear-rings, each composed of three magnificent solitaires—the gift of her husband. A funny little episode took place at the wedding, which will serve to show the disturbed state of the public mind, on the subject of the obligations imposed by the marriage service. The bride, who is a member of the Unitarian Church over which Mr. Hepworth presides, preferred to have that gentleman tie the connubial knot; but the groom objected so strenuously that Bishop Potter was invited to make the twain one flesh. Mr. Hepworth, who was present merely as a guest, took up his position near the bridal party, and when the bishop pronounced the words, "And with all my worldly goods I thee endow," [illegible]

HOW THE SMUGGLER WAS OUTWITTED.

A Tale of the Mexican War.

BY HARRY STODDARD.

Written for The Tribune.

There is no line of sea-coast on the map of the globe more picturesque or diversified in scenery, or accessible to small craft and inaccessible to larger, than that portion of the coast of Mexico extending from "Prinia Delgada" northward to Lobos Island, famous as the rendezvous of the First Palmetto Regiment, raised during the Mexican war.

The story I am about to relate was an actual occurrence, and, although I shall suppress the real names of some of the chief actors, shall nevertheless give the narrative as it happened. [illegible] sloop-of-war (long since gone no one knows whither), had been lying at the island of Sacrificios for some two months or more, when, one morning, despatches came from Commodore Perry for us to weigh anchor and cruise to the northward. It will, perhaps, be remembered by the reader that at the time my story opens a strict and vigorous blockade was maintained on the Mexican coast; but, notwithstanding all the efforts of our cruisers to prevent them, a smuggler, or, as the Mexicans has it, the "contrabandista," would manage to elude their lynx-eyed vigilance and slip into some one of the numerous bayous, lagoons, creeks, or rivers with which that coast abounds.

At the time my tale opens, there had been one illegal trafficker more bold and unscrupulous than all the rest, and the Commodore had determined on his capture at all hazards. Such was the boldness of the fellow, that he at one time ran his vessel (a bark-rigged craft) into the port of Vera Cruz in broad daylight, and was seen afterwards, with the aid of our glasses, coolly discharging his cargo under the guns of "San Juan de Ulloa." Now this was not a satisfactory state of affairs to our gallant old sea dogs who commanded the various ships on the blockade. The Saint Mary, one of the fastest ships at that time on the coast, was despatched after her, and, after a cruise of some three or four days, returned to her anchorage, her Captain (Saunders) fairly disgusted with the result of his search. It seems that the Aurelia (the name of the bark) had been discovered by the look-out on board the Saint Mary early one morning, standing in for Campeachy; no doubt with the intention of landing his contraband, for, although at that time Yucatan had held a rather anomalous position toward the government of Santa Anna, it was still notorious that her ports were open to traders that happened to contain stores of any description, be they contraband or not. Well, as I was saying, the Aurelia was made out, and sail packed on the St. Mary in chase; but, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts made for her capture, she fairly slipped through our fingers, and crept into some little bay or other, as evening came on, and the "Sancta Maria" was minus prize money. Again, the steamer Hunter had chased the daring craft from the southern extremity of Mendocino to Green Island, and when almost within gun-shot the ubiquitous craft had suddenly luffed her course and shot across the "Northern Passage," at that time hardly ventured by our pilots, with one exception, and sailed straight up to the mole at Vera Cruz.

Success such as this, of course, emboldened our "contrabandista," and, as is too frequently the case, impunity made him more and more reckless. His vessel seemed possessed with the spirit of the ancient Norsemen, who, as tradition hath it, could make themselves invisible when it suited their purpose, and could also assume any shape that occasion required. As I have before stated, the Aurelia was bark-rigged. Now and then reports had reached the ears of M. C. Perry, Commander-in-Chief of the Gulf Squadron, as he pompously styled himself, that a schooner had been seen off Tecolata River, lying off and on, probably waiting an opportunity to slip into the river, and convey to "Johnny Mexicans" aid and comfort. Anon would come a report that a hermaphrodite brig was seen off the "Magdalena," watching her opportunity (a thick fog) to slip past the dogs of war, make her way to some nook or corner where, safe from observation, she could land her cargo and again slip out to sea. But the best laid plans sometimes come to grief, and so it was with our smuggler. Prosperity had emboldened him. He really, though himself the fabled hero of antiquity, "or some other man," and, as is frequently the case, his over-winning confidence was his ruin. Five times had he run the blockade under the very nose of Matthew C. Perry, Commander-in-Chief of the Gulf Squadron. Five times had he had the audacity to land contraband of war within the walls of "San Juan de Ulloa," and on the mole at Vera Cruz. Five times had he bidden defiance to the Stars and Stripes of our little navy, costing our government the loss of the once famed brig Somers, at the time commanded by Raphael Semmes, afterward of the Alabama, and again the partial wreck of the before mentioned steamer Hunter. At the time the Somers was lost she was in chase. The Aurelia had hove in sight; the Somers was guarding the southern entrance. There was but one way by which the Aurelia could double on her wary and watchful sentinel, and that was by running down full before the wind, and suddenly, watching her opportunity, luff sharp up, and run for the "Washerwoman Shoal." The navigation here is so very intricate that none but the most experienced and confident pilot ever attempts a passage; but that pilot was then on board the Aurelia. The moment he hauled his wind and the Somers had discovered his evident intention, she let fall, and sheeted home everything she could carry. Pile upon pile of canvas hung extended from her yards, until she seemed literally a mountain of canvas floating on the blue waters of the Mexican Gulf. Captain Semmes, on his part, immediately crowded all sail, but, in a moment, where all had before been hope, confidence, success, exultation, the scene was changed. In the twinkling of an eye, as it were, the blue waters of the gulf, which had been slightly ruffled by a breeze a few moments before, were now a raging cauldron. Where, for an instant, a tower of glistening canvas, reaching skyward, had loomed in majestic grandeur; where but a moment before all was life, expectation standing on tiptoe, and eager eyes strained to catch the slightest movement of the flaring fellow trying to escape, now is suddenly transformed to a scene of confusion. The Somers, with every stitch of canvas spread, dying, like the [illegible] dolphin through the blue waters, suddenly staggers—reels for a moment like a drunken man. She had been struck by a "white squall," and had gone on her beam ends. With that fearful press of canvas, the excitement of the chase, and other incidents always connected with a life on the ocean, and the suddenness of the shock, it seemed as though *all* must perish; that, indeed, the Somers had at last found her resting-place, and so, indeed, it was. Her bones (if any yet remain) are now bleaching on the coral reefs of the Gulf, or mouldering on the bottom. Out of a crew of forty-two men and boys thirteen were rescued, among them Raphael Semmes, destined at a future day to startle the world by his deeds of daring and rapine on board the ill-fated Alabama. In the confusion the Aurelia had made good her escape from her pursuer. She had run across the passage between Washerwoman's Shoal and Green Island, and had reached her goal of safety—the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. Now, all these disasters had, of course, stimulated the energies of everyone on board the fleet to engage in her capture; and we find ourselves, at the opening of this story, on board the Albany, our orders made public and ourselves about to essay the capture of the Aurelia.

The scene is a wild one, foggy and dark, about two months subsequent to the loss of the Somers. We were standing "off and on," about twelve miles to the northward of the River San Juan, our sail being barely sufficient to keep the ship steady. All at once, the fog lifting, the startling and exciting cry reached the deck of "Sail ho!" from the look-out on the foretopsail yard. "Whereaway?" shouts the officer of the watch. "On the starboard beam, sir." "How does she head?" again shouts the officer. "Dead before the wind, sir," and, almost before the last words had left the lips of the officer, all hands on deck could see a vessel dead to windward, and about six or seven miles away, driving down before a fast increasing breeze; studdingsails set slow and aloft, actually flying before the wind. It seems that they made us out almost at the same instant that we discovered her, and knowing, of course, that she was flying into the jaws of the lion already on the watch for his prey, some steps must be instantly taken to elude the encounter. In the twinkling of an eye, almost, every rag that she carried was let go by the run. Her small canvas came flying to leeward, the hurry with which things were let go denoting the confusion on her deck, and the fated vessel stood, close-hauled off shore, under topsail and courses only. On board the Albany we had not been idle. "Captain Jack," as all old tars gloried in calling our skipper, was out of his cabin and on deck in a moment. A sharp look with one eye shut, as was his custom when excited, he took the measure of the stranger, and then came, loud and clear, like a trumpet blast, distinctly heard above the howling of the blast, the order, "All hands wear ship and make sail!" The boatswain's shrill pipe sounded, the trampling of many feet was heard, and the Albany, gracefully bowing to the blast and tossing the flying foam in scattered jets from her bows and sides, was "in chase."

To those unacquainted with the excitement attendant upon a chase at sea, I can convey but a slight idea of what followed. There was victory—a conquest over a hitherto unconquered foe; one flushed with success and confident in his powers to escape on the one side and a dogged resolution and indomitable pluck on the other. It was now a struggle for existence on the one side, and a desire to conquer on the other. The elements seemed to turn the scale in our favor. Fresher and fresher grew the breeze; louder and louder howled the wind among our cordage, and our staunch ship, trembling like an overtasked animal under the horseman's whip, was already doing her level best, when—*crack* went our foretop-gallant mast, down came top-hamper and main royal mast, and off went the end of our flying jibboom. All this was done in the time it takes to tell it. Another topgallant mast, another flying jibboom, and we are staggering under the enormous press of canvas now borne by the Albany.

And how fared it on board the bark? So soon as she hauled her wind it became necessary to reduce her canvas; and it was found that she could not bear the sail that the Albany could. Thus, whilst we could carry topgallant sails over single-reefed topsails, she was obliged to come down to single reefs, and eventually to haul up her mainsail.

Now came the tug of war. The Aurelia had decidedly met her match. A stern chase is always considered a long one. A dead beat to windward is more than that; it is not only a long one, but an uncomfortable one to all concerned. The chase commenced at about 9 o'clock in the morning. At 3 P. M. we had so far gained upon the bark that, finding she had no intention of heaving to, Captain Jack ordered the gunner to sight Long John, and [illegible] The gun was already loaded, as it was soon brought to the requisite elevation [illegible] No notice of No. 1 being taken, No. 2 was sent on a similar mission. Stubborn still? "Well, the fellow thinks he is somebody," says Captain Jack. "Mr. A," addressing the gunner, "pitch your next shot a little closer; never mind if his head gear suffers a little. I'll teach him that he shall, at least, know we are in the Gulf." Away went No. 3, and this time not only his head gear, but his figure head suffered by contact with our iron messenger. Our shot struck the "head rail," and glancing in an oblique direction, had taken "[illegible]" jumper, and all, clean in its course. This decided the race. Her head gear being swept away, the bark became unmanageable. Two tacks to windward brought us along side, and a boat, with an armed crew, was sent on board. She proved to be the same Aurelia which had five times before run the blockade, and whose history was so intimately blended with the loss of the Somers and partial wreck of the Hunter. It is needless to state that the Aurelia was condemned as a prize to "Uncle Sam," and that your humble servant received his share of the prize money.

IMITATION AND PLAGIARISM.

From Once a Week.

An author may borrow, or he may steal. The former is when, in the course of illustrating the one's [illegible]; as when Virgil imitates Homer, and makes his copy his own creation by infusing his own inimitable style. Imitation, indeed, is sometimes unconscious and by process of absorption; as when a man is so steeped with the spirit of a great master that his thoughts all seem to take one mould, and reappear after his teacher's manner.

Literary theft—plagiarism proper—is quite another thing. It is a distinct art, requiring long and careful study and much practice. Like many other arts once in great favor, it has sadly degenerated in these latter days. We no longer hear of cases such as that of the great Dr. Bolt, of Dublin, who got an early copy of Akenside's "Pleasures of the Imagination," and republished it as his own; or that of the Rev. Mr. Innes, who did the same thing with Dr. Campbell's "Authenticity of Gospel History." In the latter instance, the reverend thief was rewarded by a fat living, as a token of gratitude from a patron who read the book before the robbery was discovered.

The commonest form of plagiarism—real or apparent—is, of course, that of a poetical image. This is, in many cases, merely accidental, and may nearly always be defended as accidental. For instance, where Herrick says:

> "It was not love, which hath the eyes,
> And charms them with their lullabies,"

Or, in another place:

> "Or those babies in your eyes,
> In their crystal nunneries."

Did he remember the same phrase in Ben Jonson? It occurs, if I mistake not, in the "Alchemist."

Mr. Charles Reade, too, in the "Cloister and the Hearth," speaks of Gerard and Margaret "reading babies in each other's eyes." It is so pretty a phrase that one hopes its recurrence was accidental.

One occasionally, however, recognizes a term which bears obviously more than an accidental resemblance to another. Thus, the following is clearly a plagiarism. Everybody knows Suckling's exquisite lines:

> "Her feet beneath her petticoat,
> Like little mice, stole in and out,
> As if they feared the light."

See how Herrick vulgarizes and spoils it:

> "Her pretty feet,
> Like snails (!) did creep
> A little out, and then,
> As if they played at bopeep,
> Did soon draw in again."

Here, again, is a sin brought home to the reverend author of the "Night Thoughts." Speaking of the sun he calls him, in a very coarse and unpoetical way,

> "Rude drunkard, rising rosy from the main."

He must have remembered Wither's lines—

> "And e'en the sun, which you might guess
> By his drunken fiery face no less."

Many apparent plagiarisms of the present day arise from our habit of perpetually reading. Clearness of head and memory give way under its pernicious influence. We no longer think our own thoughts, because we are always occupied with the thoughts of others; and, if we want to write, we have to pick our own out of the mass of other people's thoughts floating about in that vast tank—a man's brain. Now, as Lord Foppington so justly remarks, "I think that a man of parts may very well occupy himself with his own thoughts." And the most original writers—*e. g.*, Dickens or Carlyle—seem the least encumbered with superfluous reading. There is no internal evidence in Dickens' books to show that he has ever read anything except Smollett.

Sometimes, too, a book appears which has a remarkable success, and gets all the credit of being based on an entirely original set of ideas; thus the "Pilgrim's Progress," which worked its way upwards, unlike the general run of books. Now, nearly all the leading incidents in Christian's journey are founded on a book of the fourteenth century, by one De Guilleville, or De Deguilleville—for his name is written both ways. This work had a great popularity. It was translated into English, certainly early in the fifteenth century; and I think there cannot be a doubt that the story, so captivating, so readily adapted to almost any view of the problem of life, never quite died out of men's minds, and that some of the fragments were heard by John Bunyan, perhaps, in his childhood. This does not, however, detract in the smallest degree from the genius, and even from the originality, of our noble allegory.

An instance, which I do not remember to have seen noticed, of what I believe to be the germ of one of the most original and beautiful of modern novels—Kingsley's "Hypatia"—is taken from a passage in Fielding's "Journey from this World to the Next."

Balthazar is a Jew and an Alexandrian. He remembers the massacre of the Jews by the Christians. He was in love with Hypatia, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of a poor philosopher. He might have married her, in spite of her poverty; but she was murdered by the Christians, and by her death he lost a valuable jewel which he had presented to her.

The idea of Sheridan's famous play, "The Critic," appears to have been borrowed from Fielding's "Tumble-down Dick." There, the prompter, machinist, and Fustian, the poet, assemble for the rehearsal of Fustian's new play, making remarks on the conduct of the piece exactly in the same way as Sheridan's characters. But this, again, may have been borrowed from Rochester's "Rehearsal."

Mr. Charles Reade seems to understand, as well as any modern writer, the art of adapting scenes and incidents, and making them serve his own purpose. Thus, some scenes of the "Cloister and the Hearth" are taken almost literally from Erasmus. This is quite legitimate. The "Colloquia" furnish a picture of contemporary life almost unequalled; and he who would write of the times of Erasmus must borrow from the pages of Erasmus.

Everybody who has read "Hard Cash" remembers, however, the great scene where the heavy merchantman runs down and crushes the pirate. Curiously enough, exactly the same thing is done by a merchantman in a novel some thirty years old, called "Paul Periwinkle." There, however, the pirate is a French privateer. Of course, the idea may have been original with both novelists.

I said above that there is nothing in Charles Dickens to show that author had ever read anything but Smollett. Perhaps, however, he has read Fielding as well. When he makes Mr. Pickwick pass a few months in the Fleet prison, did it occur to him how many worthies had preceded him? Did he have in his mind Captain Booth, Mr. Tom Jones, Mr. Peregrine Pickle, Ferdinand Count Fathom, and Mr. Heartfree? All these characters are in Fielding and Smollett.

Writers, too, repeat themselves. A great sinner in this respect is Oliver Goldsmith. Sometimes a jingle of names takes possession of him. Thus, in the "Miscellaneous Essays" (xvi.), he speaks of "our daughter, Anna Amelia Wilhelmina Carolina." In the "Citizen of the World" (xvi.) he says, "You shall see my little girl, Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Tibbs;" and in the "Vicar of Wakefield," we have "Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs." Again, in the Essays—"Mr. Grogan, this is always the case when you find me in spirits. * * * It is seldom that I am in spirits, but this is always the case." And, in "She Stoops to Conquer," Tony says, "Snubbing this way, when I'm in spirits. If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself, not to keep dinging, dinging it into one so."

And one more: In Essay xiv. he describes a Scotch marriage. "Miss Jenny Hastings went down to Scotland with a tailor, who, to be sure, was a very agreeable sort of man. * * * They parted; and now keep separate garrets in Rosemary-lane." This was too good to be thrown away in an essay. Accordingly, it is *rechauffe* in the "Good-natured Man." "To be sure," says the landlady, "we had a sweet little couple set off from this a few days ago. * * * The gentleman, for a tailor, sure, was as fine a spoken tailor as ever blew froth from a full pot. * * * There was, of my knowledge, Miss Grace Fag, that married her father's footman. Alack-a-day! She and her husband soon parted; and they now keep separate cellars in Hedge-lane."

Compare, too, the "History of the Man in Black," with that of George Primrose in the "Vicar of Wakefield." The same idea runs through both, possibly because poor Goldsmith's personal experience occurs in both.

Shakspeare, as might have been expected, seldom repeats the same thought. Here, however, is an instance:

> "Noble madam,
> Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues
> We write in water."—("Hen. VIII.," iv., 2.)

Compare the preceding passage with "Julius Caesar," iii., 2:

> "The evil that men do lives after them,
> The good is oft interred with their bones."

Sometimes a single idea serves with author after author. Thus, the *subsidiary*, not the leading, idea of Don Quixote was that of a single-minded, courageous gentleman, one with whom duty was above all other considerations, and with whom high-mindedness, honor, and chivalrous faith were the necessary attributes of a knight. The leading idea—which we are apt to lose sight of—was the subordination of these very qualities to his craze. Don Quixote, however, is our modern gentleman, *par excellence*. He has given birth to Captain Shandy, to Lieutenant Lismahago, to Captain Roland de Caxton; and to the greatest of all, Colonel Newcome. I trace its influence, too, all through Kingsley, in his Major Scott, in Frank Leigh, in Raphael Aben Ezra, and in his fancy sketch of Sir Walter Raleigh.

It has always been a favorite amusement with readers to trace out resemblances and origins—to find the source of an incident, the first conception of a character, the hidden cause of a happy metaphor. But we must remember that it is no detraction from genius to owe something. Shakspeare created less than he remoulded. He took a story and recast it in so marvellous a shape as no longer to be recognized. He found a character, dim, shadowy, bodiless; he gave it back to the world clear, shapely, and bright. So, a rude modeller shapes and fashions his clay into a rough resemblance of his conceptions; and the sculptor taking it, with a few touches of his dexterous fingers, gives it back an Antinous or a Venus. For the highest kind of art is to represent or to describe the most finished productions of nature.

Chaucer did much the same thing. With two exceptions, the story of "Topaze," and that of "Cambuscan Bold," every tale in Chaucer can be traced to its origin. The fact is, that the mediæval writers never dreamed of originating a story. They took what they could find, and dressed it up their own way. Our modern Chaucer, Mr. Morris, in his "Earthly Paradise," has imitated his master in this respect also, that he adapts his stories.

BEARDS AND MOUSTACHES.

From All the Year Round.

We are not aware that any author has written the chronicle of the importance which nature attaches to the chin; [illegible] yet a great deal might be written on the subject, and a curious story told of the vicissitudes of public feeling in reference to beards, moustaches, and whiskers; [illegible] [illegible] inquiring into the reasons for [illegible] or two as to [illegible] and an interesting chapter of events, by recommending to the social history [illegible] beards, and what other great men [illegible] reflection it might seem [illegible] the primitive man, as though [illegible] his beard alone. This, however, is by no means the case; in virtue of that singular impulse which prompts men, civilized or no, to disfigure themselves under pretence of adornment, man no sooner saw his face reflected in the waters of a stream, than he decided it needed alterations, and took to running rings through his ears, and skewers through his nose, and to scrape the hair off his cheeks and chin. The first razors employed, were probably sharp flints; afterwards came shells, such as were used, up to a very recent time by the natives of New Zealand; then appeared a variety of shaving implements in steel, which looked more or less like modern carving-knives or nineteenth century cork-cutters; finally, humanity was endowed with the razor.

By the Hebraical law the Jews were forbidden to shave; it is said in Leviticus xix., v. 27, and again in Lev. xxi., 5; "Ye shall not round the corners of your heads, neither shalt thou mar the corners of thy beard." This law, however, could not have been very stringently observed, for we find frequent allusions to razors in the books of the Pentateuch; and, as great stress is laid upon the fact that the Nazarites and the priests in the Temple were forbidden to shave, it is probable that some, at least, of the children of Israel were in the habit of cutting off their beards. The law to which we have referred above was decreed by Moses, B. C. 1490; five centuries before that time, during the reign of Semiramis, in Assyria, it was customary for men of the upper classes to wear their beards plaited and curled into tresses, like short ropes. The hair was arranged in the same fashion, as we find by the frescoes discovered in the excavations at Nineveh, by Mr. Layard and M. Botta. The Assyrian slaves and common soldiers seem, however, to have shaved, and the slaves also wore their hair much shorter and plaited less elaborately. The Egyptians appear, for the most part, to have shaved, that is, they wore neither moustaches nor whiskers; but it is still a controverted point whether that appendage which we find upon the chin of all Egyptian statues, sphinxes, and faces of men in bas-reliefs, be a beard, or an artificial ornament. We think it must have been a beard; for, setting aside the inconvenience which would have attended the wearing of a block of wood or leather upon the chin, it is clear that this block must have had a chin-strap to support it; and we find nothing like chin-straps in the Egyptian figures still extant.

Coming to Greece, we know for certain that Socrates, Themistocles, Aristides, Pericles, and all the great heroes of Athens and Sparta, wore beards; we know, moreover, that Alcibiades was in the habit of perfuming his, and of dyeing or painting it; as also his hair and eyebrows. It is noticeable, however, that on the bas-reliefs of the Parthenon, many of which are in the British Museum, only the chiefs wear beards—the soldiers, in almost every case, are beardless and moustacheless. The same thing is to be observed in well nigh all the specimens of Greek painting that have been handed down to us; that is, upon vases, cups, and the reproductions of Greek frescoes found at Pompeii.

During the first centuries of the Roman Republic, the Romans of all classes allowed their beards to grow freely; shaving seems to have been quite unknown. It was not until the year 300 B. C. that anything like a razor was seen in Rome; but at that time a few Greek barbers had made their appearance in the forum; and although, like all innovators, they were at first received with derision, yet, after a time, they succeeded in getting customers; few at first; then more; until at last the barbers' shop in Rome became what the clubs are in London, or the cafes in Paris; places of lounging and resort, where every one with nothing to do spends a few hours of his time each day. As the Romans grew richer from the spoils of conquered nations, and as they began to discard the simple life of their ancestors for a mode of living more in keeping with their wealth, many had slaves whose sole business it was to shave them and cover their hair with grease. At first this task was entrusted to men, but Lucullus is said to have had women trained to the work; and, as a woman's hand is much lighter, and usually more skilful, than that of a man, the change was pronounced by connoisseurs to be for the better. By Julius Cæsar's time, the beard had fallen into thorough discredit among all classes of society; slaves being the only people who still wore it. Cæsar himself was shaved with scrupulous neatness every morning; Pompey, Virgil, Horace, Cicero, Augustus, were all clean shaven too; even old Cicero, who did but slight respect for the fashions, would have thought it disreputable and unseemly to appear in a public place with a beard.

It was Trajan who first had the courage to shake off the barber's yoke. This King, an excellent monarch in many respects, discovered that his shaving occupied a considerable portion of each day; and, as he was the first Emperor since Cæsar who really felt that he was on the throne for something more than eating and drinking, he relinquished a habit that cost him more minutes than he could afford to lose. Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius, his immediate successors, followed in his wake, and allowed their beards to grow unclipped. After them, however, came Commodus; as this exemplary monarch found the time hang so heavily upon his hands that he was obliged to kill flies of an afternoon, it was not likely that he would discard the precious means afforded him by shaving of making half-hours go by; barbers had a new time of it, and thenceforth continued to have the Roman Emperors for patrons until Edoard overturned Romulus Augustulus, the last imperator, and inaugurated the kingdom of Italy, and with it the reign of moustaches.

Meanwhile, the realm of Britain had started into being. The first Britons dyed themselves blue, as school histories tell us; and we have no positive reason to doubt the fact; but blue or not, they wore no beards. Cassibelaunus, King of Cassia, the adversary of Julius Cæsar, and Caractacus, Chief of the Silures, the last champion of British independence wore long and fierce moustaches, and hair flowing over their shoulders; but their chins and cheeks were smooth, as were also those of the Gauls, their contemporaries. The Franks, who invaded Gaul in the early part of the fifth century, and destroyed the last remnants of Roman civilization; the Saxons who under Cedric (Kerdric) soon after landed in England; introduced into the two countries the fashion of a bushy tuft at the end of the chin, with short, bristly moustaches. In a painted miniature in a book of chivalry written in the eleventh century, a copy of which exists in the Bibliotheque Imperiale in Paris, there are represented King Arthur and the Knights of his Round Table. None have moustaches or whiskers, but all have that long tuft at the end of their chins.

In the reign of Oswie, the last of the Bretwaldas, who flourished towards the end of the seventh century, a fierce contest arose between the See of Rome and the Catholic Church of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as to how the priests should shave their heads and faces, or whether they should shave them at all. The British priests held that shaving was superfluous; the Pope, however, maintained that the use of razors was indispensable to salvation. The strife waxed warm; but, as things seemed likely to go too far, Oswie, who feared interdict and excommunication, convoked a meeting of ecclesiastics at Whitby, and there decreed: first, that priests should shave all but a thin crown of hair off their heads; secondly, that they should wear neither beard nor whiskers nor moustaches, upon pain of public penance. This was peremptory, and the English priests gave in.

Beards had come into fashion again for laymen long before this meeting at Whitby. It is likely that Oswie himself wore a full flowing beard, whiskers, and all the appurtenances; but the Emperor Charlemagne, who ascended the French throne in 768, sported only a moustache; and, for some reason or other, he had such an aversion to hairy faces that he not only required his courtiers to shave, but furthermore made it an express condition, when he gave the dukedom of Benevento to Grimoald, that the latter should oblige the Lombards to cut off their beards. Egbert of Wessex, the first King of all England, had spent a part of his youth at the Court of Charlemagne; when he returned home to take possession of his throne, he brought with him a smooth face. The Danes, who, during this reign, infested England, were all bearded men. This was sufficient reason, had no other existed, for the Anglo-Saxons to shave; men in those days made it a point to be as unlike their enemies as possible.

Strange enough, the beard, which had seemed a heresy to the Church of Rome in the time of Oswie, had come into favor again with the Catholic priesthood by the middle of the ninth century; Bishops and priests allowed their hair to grow on their faces, and were even rather lax in shaving the crown of their heads. This scandalized the Greek Church, the ministers of which made a diligent use of razors; and the dispute upon this subject grew as fierce as it had been two centuries before between Rome and England. On this occasion, however, the Papal See argued that as all the apostles, and notably St. Peter, had worn beards, it was the duty of their successors to imitate them. This failed to convince the Greeks; and, in the famous edict of excommunication which the Patriarch Photius launched against Pope Nicholas in 856, it was alleged as a major grievance that the Latin priests refused to shave, and were consequently unworthy of entering into communion with their brethren of the Eastern Church. Philosophers of the Democritus school will smile when they remember that opinions on this mighty point have see-sawed again since that time; now-a-days, the Greek priests wear beards, and the Romish shave!

Between the ninth and twelfth centuries the fashion with regard to the wearing of moustaches and beards varied several times. History tells us that King Robert, son of Hugh Capet, who died A. D. 1031, wore in his latter years a long white beard, which in battle he allowed to flow out of his helmet to serve as a rallying sign to his soldiers. Henry the First of France, son of Robert, ascended the throne with moustaches; but having soon after received a frightful gash on the chin in combating the rebellion of his young brother, he allowed his beard to grow, in hopes that the scar would be concealed. The hope proved vain, however; the hair would only grow upon one side, whereupon, says the chronicler Bertholde: "Ordonna le Roy, nostre sire, que fust rage la teste d'ung beau damoyseau et que des cheveux d'ycelui furrent fait une barbe moult longue et belle a veoir; ce qui fut fait. Et porta cette barbe le Roy, nostre sire, ung an tant qu'elle dura; puis fut rage la teste d'ung autre damoyseau, etc., etc. The King our master ordered that the head of a handsome youth should be shaved, and that with his hair a long and fine beard should be made, which was done. And the King, our sire, wore this beard a year, so long as it lasted, and then the head of another youth was shaved," &c., &c.

There was no law [illegible] between England and France, [illegible] [illegible] as they do [illegible] the twelfth century, the order of Templars was founded by nine French knights. They declared, among other regulations, that all the members of the order should wear closely-cropped hair and long beards; but only the latter half of the order [illegible] the Templars, who soon [illegible] were very careful [illegible] [illegible] upon the dazzling whiteness [illegible] Guy de Mole, the last Grand Master, endeavored to enforce the law, but he was powerless to do so.

We find by the monastic statutes revised in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, that monks were enjoined to shave once a fortnight during the winter months, and once every ten days during the rest of the year. Lay brothers and Protestants were to shave but once a month. The penalty for omitting to shave was: For the first offence, to eat nothing but bread and water for four consecutive Saturdays; for the second, to be beaten with a scourge of cords. The good condition of one's razors must have been a matter of lively solicitude under such circumstances!

Every one knows that Louis the Eleventh's barber, Oliver le Daim, was a very mighty personage. His master made him immensely rich, and gave him the title of Count; nevertheless, in spite of his high rank, he continued to shave Louis until the day of the latter's death, and [illegible] event he was hanged by Charles the Eighth; much to the satisfaction of those who thought he had often shorn the late King too closely. We find a curious fact mentioned in connection with the funeral of the famous Charles-the-Bold, Louis the Eleventh's rival, slain in 1476 at Nancy. In attending the Duke's burial as chief mourner, the Duke of Lorraine put on a *gilt beard and moustaches*; this fact is stated by several chroniclers, but without surprise or emphasis; from which it is presumable that the proceeding was in some way customary.

Shaven chins remained the fashion both in France and England till 1521. But in that year, Francis the First, whilst revelling on Twelfth Night, was accidentally struck on the head by a lighted firebrand, which knocked him down and very nearly killed him. [illegible] the King's head was shaved. When he rose from his bed, after a few weeks' illness, he found all his courtiers with their heads, like his, clipped into bristles, and with sprouting beards upon their chins. Imitation, then, as now, was the sincerest flattery. Francis, whose head had to be shaved periodically, every three or four days during two months, was afraid of looking like a monk, if his face were shaved too; he therefore allowed his beard to grow for good; and his example was followed during the rest of his lifetime, and during the three next reigns after him. It appears that gentlemen, when they took to wearing beards, paid an unseemly attention to them. They dyed, oiled, and perfumed them, saturated them with gold and silver dust; and before going to bed, of nights, put them up in bags called bigotelles. Probably for this reason the clergy and magistrates of France made a stout stand against beards towards the middle of the sixteenth century. Several chapters, at that time, refused Bishops who did not shave; and a decree of the Sorbonne, in 1561, decided that beards were "contrary to that modesty which should be the prime virtue of a doctor, both in law and medicine."

In England, Charles the First set the fashion of long moustaches, and of tufts under the chin. The Cavaliers became known by these distinctive signs, and by the length of their hair; the Roundheads wearing either very shaggy beards, or none at all. Cromwell wore his face completely shaven.

Richelieu, Mazarin, and Louis the Fourteenth, all wore very small moustaches and little tufts; towards the end of the seventeenth century, however, the use of snuff having become prevalent, moustaches were voted inconvenient; and during the whole of the eighteenth century, the upper and middle classes of all professions continued to shave. Officers, even, wore no moustaches; it was not until the outbreak of the French Revolution, and the wars that attended it, that military men once more began to cultivate hair on the upper lip. We may remark incidentally that Louis the Sixteenth, Robespierre, Marat, Danton, Mirabeau, Fox, Pitt, Burke, Sheridan, Napoleon, Byron, Moore, Grattan, Washington, Franklin, Schiller, Goethe, Nelson, Wellington, Castlereagh, and Talleyrand never wore beard, whiskers, or moustache.

Besides the various religious persecutions it has had to suffer, the beard has also been subjected to pecuniary inflictions. Among the taxes introduced by Peter the Great was one upon beards. The Czar had said, Boroda lichnaia tiagota (the beard is a useless inconvenience), and had ordered his subjects, high and low, to shave. But the Russians were attached to their beards, and many of them, the Cossacks especially, sooner than cut them off would have laid down their lives. Hereupon, Peter, who was not in the habit of trifling, first shaved himself, to show that he was in earnest, and then ordered a tax upon a sliding scale, on beards and moustaches. Dignitaries, courtiers, functionaries, and merchants of St. Petersburg were to pay one hundred roubles (sixteen pounds); tradespeople and noblemen's servants, sixty roubles (nine pounds twelve shillings); the inhabitants of Moscow, thirty roubles (four pounds sixteen shillings); and peasants, two dugui (twopence-halfpenny) each time they entered the town. In receipt for the tax, the revenue officers gave a counter in brass or copper, upon one side of which was figured a nose, moustache, and beard, with the words Boroda lichnaia tiagota, and on the other the effigy of the Russian two-headed eagle, with the inscription, Denghvi vsiati (money received), or Sbevodi pochlina vsiata (the tax on the beard has been levied). A ukase of 1772 in part modified the provisions of the original law, but compelled all the inhabitants of towns who persisted in wearing beards, to pay an impost of fifty roubles yearly, and to dress in an uniform costume. It was found necessary, however, to repeal the tax of two dugui exacted of peasants at the gates of cities, or the townspeople would have stood a fair chance of being kept short of provisions. Peter's successors, far from relaxing the severity of this novel and absurd tax, added to its rigor. In 1731, the Empress Anne decreed that any one, not being a peasant, who wore a beard, should be assessed at double the ordinary rates and taxes, besides having to pay the special tax. This was too much; many grew desperate under persecution, and many old Tory Russians preferred a voluntary exile to these vexations. It was not until the accession of Catherine the Second, in 1762, that the beards and moustaches of Russian citizens were allowed once more to flourish unmolested; though it seems that Peter the Second, the ill-fated husband of Catherine, had meditated making it penal to wear beards.

All this makes us wonder; but we must be wary of condemning, for beards have but very lately been emancipated even in England. In our country, but a few years ago neither soldier, sailor, policeman, nor menial, might wear a beard. In France no barrister is admitted to plead, if he have moustaches; and no priest is consecrated unless he be completely shaven. French soldiers are obliged to wear the tuft under the chin, like their imperial master.

A great deal more might be said about beards, for their history is both varied and comical; but we will stop here, merely quoting in conclusion the words of Cuvier, the great naturalist, on shaving:

"I found," he said, "that my shaving took me a quarter of an hour a day; this makes seven hours and a half a month, and ninety hours, or three days and eighteen hours, very nearly four days a year. This discovery staggered me; here was I complaining that time was too short, that the years flew by too swiftly, that I had not hours enough for work, and in the midst of my complaining I was wasting nearly four days a year in lathering my face with a shaving-brush, and I resolved thenceforth to let my beard grow."

Stories of Southern Desperadoes.

From the Grand Rapids Times.

Looking over the bloody record of Shreveport, the other day, reminded us of many incidents and anecdotes of Southern desperadoes. It was our fortune to be personally acquainted with Alexander McClung, the noted Mississippi duellist, with Senator Drane, the "avenger," and some of lesser note. To recur to Shreveport.

From 1827 to 1835 is known as the "shot-gun era" of Shreveport. That is, the shot-gun settled all difficulties and defied all law. During that time the Gilmer brothers were the leading spirits of misrule. One of these men had become implicated in a more serious offence than murder—negro stealing—but the only damaging witness against him was a man then confined in jail. To get rid of him Gilmer went to the jail, thrust his gun through the bars and shot the prisoner dead. Gilmer took a pleasure trip to Missouri, but soon came back, and there the matter ended. About this time a man was in jail for some offence. One night the Gilmers and their friends got more than usually happy over their cups, when one proposed they should have some fun with the man in jail. The proposition was received with boisterous rapture. They repaired to the jail, thrust the jailer out, and took the prisoner down to the Red river. Here they procured a heavy sugar-kettle, loaded the prisoner into the boat, then put him, heavily ironed, into the kettle. Reaching the middle of the river they handed the prisoner a crowbar, threw the kettle and its contents into the river and told him to paddle his own canoe. Of course he paddled toward the deep bottom, to the great delight of his tormentors. Jonas Robeson, a Justice of the Peace, made himself obnoxious to the Gilmer faction by his efforts to maintain law in the village. Per consequence, the shot-gun fraternity determined to have some "fun" with him. Accordingly they "corralled" him one night, by building him into a log frame work, intending to give him a sham trial in the morning and a real hanging, but Jones escaped and kept himself absent for five years, by which time all the four Gilmers were killed off. We had this bit of history from Mr. Robeson, himself.

We have alluded to Senator Drane. He lived in Choctaw County, Miss., and got his title from the following circumstance: About 1850, a party of six young desperadoes took umbrage at something done or said by Drane, and took him into the woods and lynched him by flagellation until his back ran with blood. Drane in his agony begged them to kill him, but that was not their purpose; but when they were through he told them that they would all be sorry they had not killed him. He grew into manhood, nursing his revenge. At last he determined to begin the work of revenge. Drane possessed the highest sense of chivalry, and refused to take advantage of those who so cruelly treated him. Whenever he met one of these men, as a preliminary to a challenge, he made his name known and the cause which induced him to renew the acquaintance with him. In all these encounters the long-practised pistol or bowie-knife of Drane never failed to do its office. Five of them, one after the other, paid the penalty of their cruelty, but the last, Kendall, was long lost sight of, but at last Drane hunted him down, told him who he was and demanded satisfaction. The poltroon not only refused to fight, but absolutely begged for his life! Drane gave him a sound cow-hiding and turned him loose to that scorn which was worse than death at that early day in the South. From that day Drane was never engaged in any deadly encounter.

We were introduced to Col. McClung, the duellist, at Jackson, Miss., in the winter of 1855-56. He was then sadly run down, but possessed of a great deal of that eloquence that made him as much feared in court as upon the duelling ground. He was wont to go to Bragg's saloon for his drinks, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Brangler, I want some [illegible] Mr. McClung delivered an eulogium on Henry Clay, at Jackson, which was one of the finest productions we ever listened to. After dissipation, having been engaged as principal in half a dozen different duels, he ended his life by suicide. But for drink and the evil influences that surrounded him, McClung would have reached the highest positions of honor and trust.

THE LEGEND OF WILLIAM TELL.

From the fifteenth to the eighteenth century—that is to say, from its first invention until the introduction of criticism—the story of Tell, Tell's son, Gessler, and the celebrated apple trick, seems to have found general credence. Indeed, it was not safe to express any doubt on the subject; so much so that Guilliamann, who, writing toward the end of the sixteenth century, first discovered the anecdotal character of the incidents, took care, in publishing his history of ancient Switzerland, to keep his discovery to himself. "As to what you ask me about Tell, he writes to a friend, "although in my book on the ancient history of Switzerland I have conformed to the vulgar tradition on the subject, I must tell you that after mature reflection I look upon it all as a pure fable, the more so as I have not yet been able to find it mentioned in any writer or record more than a century old. The people of Uri are not agreed as to when Tell lived, and they can give no information as to his family or descendants, though many families subsist who figured at the same period."

When, in the last century, Freudenberger ventured to publish his famous pamphlet, "William Tell, a Legend of Denmark," the work was publicly burnt in the Altorf market-place by order of the magistrates of Uri. Of late years, however, the fabulous nature of the legend has been clearly demonstrated by the critics of Germany and German-Switzerland; and in the cantons most interested in regarding William Tell as an historic personage his mythical character is now generally recognized. It was not until very lately that any question of the genuineness and authenticity of the Tell legends was raised in French Switzerland, but M. Rinott de Candolle published last year at Geneva a work on the "Origin of the Swiss Confederation," in which William Tell, as an actual personality, is quite put an end to. The legend of William Tell belongs to no fabulous age. The Swiss chroniclers of the fifteenth century were imprudent enough to fix the precise date of the incidents, which are alleged to have taken place in the year 1308. Yet no account of the incidents is to be met with until more than a century and a half afterwards. The battle of Morgarten, 1315, in which the men of Schwyz liberated themselves forever from Austria, found three contemporary historians; but not one of them has a word to say about William Tell's insurrection, which should have taken place only seven years before, or of the feat of archery by which that insurrection is held to have been preceded. Nor, in the absence of historians and chroniclers, are there any contemporary poets in whose verses mention is made of William Tell or of the three Swiss. On the contrary, the earliest known ballad on the subject is posterior to the earliest prose chronicle.

The legendary stories out of which Schiller formed the plot of his William Tell appeared for the first time about the year 1470 in the [illegible]. Until that time no one had ever heard of William Tell or of the three Swiss patriots. But the anonymous author of the "White Book" knew exactly what had taken place 163 years before—as, for instance, that a bailiff of Sarnen, named Landenberg, had been ordered to seize the oxen of a poor man belonging to Melchi (whence "Melchthal)," and being attacked in the execution of his duty, had put the poor man's eyes out; that various acts of oppression had been committed by an Austrian Governor named Gessler; and that the victims of these acts, belonging to Obwald, Nidwald, and Schwyz, had formed a league to resist and overthrow the Austrian domination. For the canton of Uri, the cradle of Helvetic liberty, another anecdote had to be provided, and the author of the "White Book" did not hesitate to adapt one from the Danish. He had read in the "Danish History" of Saxo-Grammaticus—an abridgment of which, in German, was published in 1430—the story of Tokko, one of King Harold's soldiers, who, boasting of his skill as an archer, was ordered to shoot an apple from the head of his own son. Substituting Tell for Tokko, Gessler for Harold, and throwing in plenty of local color, the author of the "White Book" turned the old Danish story into a capital story of Switzerland. The hat fixed on a pole before which all who passed were to bow, is an effective detail added by the adapter himself, whose tale is certainly more complete and far more dramatic than the one told by Saxo-Grammaticus.

What, it will be asked, was the moral origin of the anecdotes on Swiss affairs inserted in the "White Book?" M. Hungerbuhler and Professor Vaucher agree in attributing their invention to a political motive. About the middle of the fifteenth century the citizens of Zurich were well-disposed towards Austria, and professed great contempt for the people of Schwyz, with whom they were at war. Songs ridiculing the peasantry of Schwyz, were composed, and Canon Hemmerlin, in a treatise on the nobility, represented them as a vile race, who had dared to shake off their allegiance to their lawful master, the Prince of the House of Hapsburgh. It was probably, then, to reply to the attacks of Hemmerlin that the author of the "White Book," meeting invention with invention, introduced into his work the tales of Austrian tyranny and Swiss courage, which together make up the story of William Tell. The majority of legends may be described as poetical formations around a simple fact; but in the case of the William Tell legend the simple fact seems to have been wanting. Instead, moreover, of getting pulled to pieces like other legends in which, as time goes on, the false gets gradually separated from the true, the legend of William Tell went on prospering and increasing from century to century and from generation to generation. The Swiss soil must certainly have been well suited for its reception, for it at once struck root and grew, and now, whatever criticism may say, is for poetical purposes indestructible. After the "White Book" came the "Tellenlied" (1474), in which the hero, who in the prose chronicle is called "The Tall" (*Tall* signifying "daft"), bears the name, which is never afterward to desert him, "Wilhelm Tell." The "Tellenlied" celebrates the formation of the Swiss Confederation of which Uri is the nucleus, while of this nucleus Tell is the heart and soul. The chronicle of Stumpfl (1548) and that of Tschudi (1572) give fuller and fuller accounts of the history of the imaginary William Tell; and Tschudi, with the naive mendacity of an inventive child, names the very day on which each supposed incident took place. It was on the 25th of July, 1307, being St. James' Day, that Gessler's hat was first hoisted on the pole, and it was on the Sunday after the festival of St. Othmar, the 18th of November, in the same year, that William Tell passed to and fro before it without uncovering himself. The insurrectionary movement began on the 1st of January, 1308, and the oath of the three cantons was sworn on the 7th of January. Tschudi could, if he pleased, name the hour and the minute. As it is, he tells us the exact terms of the alliance, which was formed for ten years. He was personally acquainted with Furst, of Uri, and reveals for the first time the fact, since accepted by Muller, and at a later period by Schiller and by Rossini, that his Christian name was Walter.

Muller comes forward with details unsuspected even by Tschudi. William Tell, he has ascertained, was born at Burglen. He married Furst's (Walter Furst's) daughter, and he had had two sons, William, named after himself, and Walter, named after the farther-in-law. Gessler's Christian name was Hermann, and Marguet, the wife of Stauffacher, was a Herlobig by birth. These particulars, obviously of Muller's own fabrication, impart, nevertheless, a wonderful air of truthfulness to the narrative. The historian knew as well as a modern novelist the artistic value of details, and to give additional reality to his tale did not hesitate to name and characterize every personage that he introduced. So when he brought out the second edition of his "Peau de Chagrin," Balzac, in the scene of the banquet, and designated by proper names incidental characters whom, in the first edition, he had vaguely mentioned as "a barrister," "a vaudevilliste," "a journalist," "a physician," the French novelist had discovered what the Swiss historian knew full well—that if you introduce a personage to a reader, and wish him to be believed in you must at least take the trouble to give him a name.

Muller, all the same, was conscientious after his own manner, only he held strange views as to the duty of an historian, thinking apparently that his own great aim should be to render work interesting to the reader. Do not let us blame him too severely, for Muller's descriptions furnished Schiller with the ground his work of some of his finest passages, and supplied material which was one day to inspire Rossini. The *ranz des vaches*, the storm on the lake, the fishermen, the shepherds, and all the picturesque details which give such naturalness and beauty to the drama, were of Muller's own invention. Muller had a contempt for mere truth; perhaps he did not believe in it. But he professed an artist's regard for truthfulness, probability, appropriateness; and he takes care in a footnote to justify his description of Stauffacher's house observing that "the antiquity of this mode of building is proved by Priscus, *Legatio ad Attilam*. You may think what you please of his right to invent characters and incidents, but do not try to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the story of William Tell [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that the post is not a native of Switzerland. He knows the country by study, but by his own vivid imagination. Everything in the drama is thoroughly Swiss, only there is too much of it. There are too many [illegible] [illegible] too many vivid [illegible] and chasms, too many [illegible] the inhabitants of the Alps are like [illegible] [illegible] astonished at seeing in Switzerland what they never could have seen at Weimar. Finally, in the hands of Rossini the drama became more intensely Swiss than even Schiller had made it. In the opera we not only see the Swiss sights, we hear the Swiss sounds, though the cattle just cited would probably say that Swiss fishermen do not sing barcaroles, that the *corno di bassetto* is not used in Swiss Mountains, and that *ranz des vaches*, according to Rossini, is not so much a recollection as a beautiful dream of Switzerland.

THE HAIR TRADE.

Making Merchandise of the Glory of Woman—The Mutability of Human Hair—Manufactured Blondes—The New Capillary Substitute—Statistics of the Trade.

From the New York Times.

The feminine hirsute adornment of the period is, to man, becoming naturally and daily a subject more and more complex and perplexing. Some years since our fair Parisian cousins—possibly they may continue to—capriciously adopted the odd fashion of dyeing their favorite poodles variously parti-colored, in correspondence with the several tints of their own street costumes. Naturally, not to be outdone in ingenuity by feminine France, as might naturally be expected of restless, aspiring feminine America, ignoring more brutal adornment—our charming, original, and progressive countrywomen, in their own proper and very pretty persons, during the present year, in the luxuriant tresses (either real or borrowed), triumphantly reproduce alternately or, severally, on alternate days, and all of the varied colors of the rainbow.

In general to the infinite perplexity of her male acquaintance (and sometimes, it must be confessed, even to the old-fashioned sedate members of her own sex), the fair creature runs the entire color-gamut in a single week; every day therein appearing in fresh costume and (apparently) fresh hair. At the seventh day's expiration—possibly *da capo*—or, it may be the caprice may lead her ladyship's novelty-worn brain (and certainly hair) to continue some favorite tint for an entire week—or it may be a month; although it must be owned in some instances few and far between—a single color's caprice may continue even for the entire balance of the season. This may be either blonde (flaxen or golden), auburn, chestnut, or black; either assumed, however, in the reverse order of collation to nature's individual hirsute gift. Sometimes, however, and quite unwittingly, thanks to such rapid and daily change of capillary programme, the rainbow above alluded to, possibly in consequence of imperfect and incomplete chemical affinities, shines forth in the beautiful tresses with an unwelcome brilliancy and variety of tint as amusing to the beholder as annoying and mortifying to the victimized appropriator.

In fact, a rudimental knowledge (at least) of chemistry is an absolute *sine qua non* for any one desiring to effect (or affect) a daily transformation of colored tresses; else, to her grief and chagrin, she may find herself, on intending gold or chestnut for the day's conquering tint, hopelessly afflicted (owing to ignorance of her cosmetics' or severally succeeding hair dyes' chemical constituents) with the sea-green tresses of a mermaid, or (because of too large and unwitting a dose of "the beautifying chloride") endowed, prematurely, with the snowy locks of age. The rage for blonde locks, inaugurated in literal *furor* in this country some four years since, is, at the present, still in the ascendancy. So great is the desire among brunettes and even semi-blondes for this fashionable blondizing, that, despairing of sufficient importation of the desired comodity (for that at least two-thirds of the feminine division of the world's inhabitants are brunettes is an accredited statistic), our finest hair merchants have determined anxiously to conquer the desideratum, and, in some way, style, or manner, legitimate or illegitimate, manufacture a blondism to fill for the heads of their blonde-mad feminine patronesses.

To a prominent dealer in this city belongs, at present, by purchase one, of the very longest tresses of human hair in the known world. Its color, to some tastes, might be improved, for it is a dirty, dingy white. It is said to have belonged to one of the feminine favorites of the Khan of Tartary, and came into the possession of its present owner, via a strange story of romantic incident, during that gentleman's travels, a few years since, in the wildest portion of semi-civilized Southeastern Russia. It is over two yards and a quarter in length, and of about the thickness of a man's wrist.

The fact is asserted that since the mania, some five years since, first commenced in this country, never were the Custom House returns for the importation of human hair so light as in the present year. The reason for this is not, as would at first hearing be supposed, that the American ladies were returning to their senses and true womanhood, for never was there a year in which a certain species of false something passing under the name of human hair was so extensively worn or bought by our fair country women; but this peculiar commodity—although in some cases, and the finest and most carefully prepared, closely resembling it—is not hair—no, nor anything but a vile, ravelled out, stringy preparation of Indian hemp, technically called jute; and as the veritable human variety is, comparatively speaking, scarce, and very expensive, this abominable and ropy substitute has been, during the past two years, introduced to considerable extent in this country, especially among the poorer classes. These latter, of course, bring nothing, if not (apparently) fashionable. The difference in price between the two—for instance, a "switch," technically speaking, of light or red jute, of say a yard in length, and a switch of human hair—one would be in the vicinity of $70 or $75 (if fine and luxuriant in proportion), and the former somewhere in the neighborhood of a single $3. Before dismissing this cheap substitute, however, in justice, mention must be made, apart from its utter cheapness and trashiness to a refined mind, of its principal objection. In many cases the hemp has not been properly originally cleaned and prepared; in others, it has not, either in packing upon the ship, in the passage across the Atlantic, been carefully watched and cared for, and the result is, in many, indeed in most all instances, either to a greater or less degree, a generation, or possibly but simple growth, of a species of extremely disagreeable and disgusting parasite, whose food, in its original India, is upon its leaves and in the fibres of its stalks.

An instance came to the writer's knowledge of a lady who actually contracted some peculiar and disagreeable skin disease, as well, entirely, in the opinion of her physician, through the weight of a falling mass of hempen braids, cloistered upon her neck at the base of her head, and resting, naturally, upon the pores of some portion of her skin, through which the disease is supposed to have been contracted. It will thus be seen that false hair (or, by courtesy, so-called false hair) is a dangerous thing to trifle with, and if literally indispensable to a lady's life, should invariably be purchased and worn exclusively of the most carefully cleansed and personally inspected human hair.

Paris is the hair market of the world. In that irrepressible city, huge warehouses, lined with dusky lines of shelves, tier upon tier, and story upon story, are packed away human hair of every imaginable shade, texture, and quality of price, from the silver-white of age to the glinting-gold of extremer babyhood. These two latter varieties constitute by so far the most expensive invoices as to out-rank the darker shades in the proportion of thirty or forty to finer. First, in desirability, *par excellence*, are the lint-white tresses which hang silvery and clustering from the age-bleached brows of old men and women. These are, of course, in such marvellous demand, not because of the world's literal reverence for age, but because of their absolute lack of tint, which of course may thus successfully borrow any desired tint. This silver-white species—and next the gray—brings, when dressed, to the hair merchant's purse, all of $60 an ounce. Next in order of desirability, and probably nearly equal in favor, the red-gold or auburn, with the pure gold and flaxen, predominate above their fellow tints. These three several tones of color-wealth range unevenly between thirty (never under) and fifty—sometimes, when very beautiful, in rare instances, as bright as even the above-mentioned, $60 per ounce. Now mark the difference. Dark hair, even of the very finest black or chestnut, never overruns, and if at all, only in unusually fine qualities, $20 per pound. Its ordinary price ranges from $12 to $15 only per pound.

The Parisian hair houses have agents in all parts of the world, choosing and buying hair, the joint stock of which, when collected together, is sent to Paris; there cleansed and prepared in the warehouses, assorted into various colors, switch by switch; and finally, all preliminaries having been completed, these switches are, knotted up, severally, like so many cows' tails, and transferred from the shelves of the warehouses to heavy tarred-canvas bags, in which they are finally secured and transported all over the world. Coiled in its plebeian canvas prison, the garnered red-gold wealth of historical patrician beauty flutters, mayhap over the scowling lock of the convict, or possibly yet jostles the thin, sensitive hair of a mendicant whose timely shears locks haply brought the savory loaf in the hour of her direst need. The convents of France furnish, in the sacrificed tresses of nuns, a great portion of her wealth. This is true also, to a greater or less degree, of all Catholic countries. American peddlers there are, also, who, over the length and breadth of the Union, look up and buy the hair that country people and indigent, tramping beggars can be induced to sell for cash. As a rule, American hair is, both in color and quality, fineness and texture, considered by far the most desirable. English hair is about on a par, or nearly, with our own. The French is usually coarser, but oftentimes thicker, and in some cases longer in proportion than that of her English sisters. That of the Spanish and Italian women, much coarser still, oftentimes rankly lustrous, and again longer even than the French. Much of the finest blonde hair comes from Germany; much, again, of the red and gold from Ireland and Scotland. Both blonde—flaxen principally—and black, comes from Russia. The United States, however, furnishes by far—as might naturally be expected—the greatest variety and profusion of human hair, not only to its own metropolitan markets, but yearly now, in its technical "ward" state, to the hair markets of Europe and the East.

—A lady made reference, the other day to Mr. Bryant's translation of Homer in the presence of an old lady, who suddenly remarked, with a look of wonder: "Why, I didn't know there ever but one besides Enoch translated. I can't think of his name now, but 'tain't Homer, any way."

—While passing a house in Virginia, two drummers observed a very peculiar chimney, unfinished, and it attracting their attention, they asked a flaxen-haired urchin standing near the house if it "drawed well," whereupon the aforesaid urchin replied: "Yes, it draws the attention of all the d—d fools that pass this road."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CALENDAR.

May 22—Fifth Sunday after Easter. May 23, 24, and 25—Rogation Days. May 26—Ascension Day.

—Beecher has rendered the following opinion: A Congregationalist is a dry Baptist, and a Baptist a wet Congregationalist.

—The razor used by Bishop Asbury, the first Methodist Bishop in the United States, was made in 1768, and is still a good old blade. It was the request of some of Bishop Asbury's friends that this razor should be presented to the oldest presiding Bishop at the General Conference in 1870, and this wish was carried out at Memphis the other day by Rev. George J. Clark presenting it to Bishop Andrew, the oldest Bishop at the conference and in the Methodist Church.

—It is said that one of the Bishop of Lincoln's daughters has gone through a course of training to fit herself as a nurse to the sick poor, and is now engaged in one of the London hospitals.

—The Frankfort Gazette reports that the Archbishop of Munich, having received an order from the Holy See to forbid students in theology to attend the lectures of M. Dollinger, has replied by an absolute refusal. Consequently, no prelate of the country, except the Bishop of Ratisbon, has taken any action of the kind.

—The Berlin Wasp contained, the other day, a caricature which represented the Pope building a card castle of his infallibility on a table surrounded by Bishops. Under it stand the words: "Canon XXI.—If any one shakes the table or blows, anathema sit."

—Dr. Chapin, of New York, before proceeding with his regular services on the 8th inst., remarked to his congregation that he always preferred being "wet down" by a thunder shower than by a drizzling leak, and as there was a small debt remaining upon his church of $10,000, which caused a leak of $700 per annum, he desired to have it stopped. The contents were collected, and when the contents were counted, it was found that the desired sum had been obtained. The leak was stopped!

—The Poughkeepsie Eagle of Tuesday last says: "Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, or as she is more familiarly termed, 'The Widow Van Cott,' does an immense amount of work as a female revivalist. During the last seventeen days she has spent ninety-six hours in the church, on her feet, talking incessantly, held forty-six meetings, been instrumental in converting forty-six souls, written fifty-three letters, received twenty calls, and received as compensation for her work only $23. She says she cannot but smile at these figures when she thinks of Anna Dickinson, who for one brief hour's talk receives $125. She says, however, that she supposes it is all right, and adds, 'I bless God that I am able to endure the severe toil.'"

—At the annual dinner of the Scottish Wine and Spirit Merchants' Benevolent Institution, Glasgow, the Rev. Dr. Pollok, in responding to the toast of "The Clergy," says he never felt himself in better company. He "hadn't ever" teetotaller to be an idolater."

—A few months since, there were queer charges made against the management of the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church North. It now appears that the Book Concern of the Southern half of the Church is also under a cloud. Dr. Hugh L. Bond, of Baltimore, asserts that the Southern Book Concern is a "rotten old hulk," and that its affairs will not bear investigation.

—The *Eastern Budget* says it is stated on good authority that Bishop Strossmayer has been called upon by the Vatican to recall the words he spoke in defence of Protestantism during the debate on the *Schema de Fide* in the Œcumenical Council, and that he has been threatened with arrest in the event of his refusing to comply. The Austrian Government would, of course, interfere on behalf of the Bishop, who is an Austrian subject, should this threat be put into execution.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The ludicrous difficulties which the English country parson sometimes experienced under the old tithe system must be as nothing compared with what his brother in the States has now to endure from what are called 'donation parties.' We read that in Illinois a congregation lately expressed its satisfaction in the peculiar form of a present of eighty-nine dozen eggs, an amount which even a French cure, well versed in the mysteries of omelettes and fritures, might have despaired of consuming in the course of an entire Lent. The position of a minister in Maine, who is reported to have received from the same source 'thirty-one bushels of potatoes, a beef tongue, seventeen mince pies, and a pair of guinea fowls,' must have been embarrassing as that of Sidney Smith's curate, who, after his first sermon, had three offers of marriage—two from the north aisle and one from the gallery."

—The London organ of the Roman Catholic Church declares that the Œcumenical Council cannot complete its work under a year.

—The Presbytery of Western District, Tennessee, recommends all its members to cultivate the habit of preaching without reading their sermons.

—A Presbyterian church has been organized at Anaheim, California, 400 miles south of San Francisco. It is about the first country Presbyterian church established in the State.

—The Congregationalists are adopting the principle that a deacon may be voted out of his office by the same power that voted him in, whenever a change is regarded desirable for the good of the congregation.

—The proposition to have the synods instead of the presbyteries choose the members of the General Assembly, is meeting with decided opposition. It is denounced as a movement in the direction of a church aristocracy.

—Two Jesuit priests are holding mission services in the principal churches in the city of New York, which are attended by great multitudes. Their sermons are said to be thoroughly practical, earnest, and largely evangelical in the Protestant sense.

—The regular Baptists are more numerous in Virginia than in any other State. There they have 764 churches and 107,584 members. In Georgia they report a greater number of churches than in Virginia, but a less membership by 4,124.

—The Rev. Robert Hall, the great Baptist minister of England, when asked how many sermons a preacher could conveniently prepare in a week, replied: "If he is a man of preeminent ability, one; if he is a man of ordinary ability, two; if he is an ass, six."

—A correspondent of the *Gospel Messenger* mentions that of the twenty-six recently confirmed in the Episcopal church at Syracuse, N. Y., one was an Onondaga Indian, who was a thorough pagan until a few months past. On the day of the confirmation he walked a distance of eight miles, and, for fear of being too late to receive the rite, he made the journey before breakfast.

—The Monroe (Mich.) Presbytery has been discussing the question whether a Methodist shall be received to church privileges simply on his letter of dismissal, without assenting to the *Confession of Faith*. The result was to affirm the practice of receiving members from "churches in correspondence with us who believe the fundamental doctrines of Christianity."

—The First Congregational Church in Mississippi has lately been organized in Tougaloo by the American Missionary Association. It has sixteen members, of whom ten are colored.

—The Rev. A. J. Rich asked a council to dismiss him from the Congregational church in Westminster, Mass., on the ground that he had adopted broader views of truth than are held by orthodox churches. The council did so, recommending him as an able minister, and calculated to do good if preaching "the truth according to orthodox views."

—A friend of Allegheny Seminary (Presbyterian) offers one-quarter of any sum up to $200,000 which the friends of that institution will subscribe for its support. Twenty students graduated this year.

—The Reformed (Dutch) Church has 60,000 members. Its Foreign Board received $60,000 last year, and is $30,000 in debt. Its Board of Domestic Missions is $10,000 in debt. Its Church Building Fund receives $10,000 per year, and its Board of Education $18,000 last year.

—Rutgers College, belonging to the Reformed Dutch Church, is near her centennial anniversary, and efforts are being made to provide for an increased and liberal endowment. The college has now 150 students, and the grammar school, under its new rector, now sends to the college 40 or 50 young men yearly. About $50,000 has already been subscribed, and it is expected that the endowment fund will reach $125,000 to $150,000.

—The Rev. J. D. Durham, Baptist, of Ogdensburgh, S. C., reports that, within eighteen months, he has baptized 300 persons, 75 of whom had belonged to the Methodist Church.

—Twelve persons were recently baptized by immersion by the Rev. O. S. Barten, D. D., rector of Christ Church, Norfolk, Va., the parties wishing to join the Episcopal Church, and preferring immersion to any other mode of baptism.

—The Greencastle (Indiana) *Banner* says the Presbyterians have taken definite action in regard to the establishment of a female college in that city. A Board of Trustees has been chosen, as follows: Add. Daggy, M. A. Osborn, R. W. Jones, J. D. Stevenson, and Conrad Cook, and these gentlemen will at once proceed to carry on the wishes of the church. The Second Church building and grounds, worth about $14,000, have been donated for the purpose, leaving only about $12,500 to be raised to put the college under successful operation next September, as proposed.

—Last week the Philadelphia Episcopal Convention met, and the main question discussed was one that has caused considerable discussion in church circles there. For several years efforts have been made to divide the diocese. The conditions made last year by the convention, allowing the division, have not been fulfilled; and new lines of division are proposed, including nine, seven, or five counties about Philadelphia. The extreme Low Church views of Philadelphia do not suit the Western clergy, who are anxious for the division and claim a majority in the new diocese. A convention was lately held in Reading to arrange for it, and the religious services were highly ritualistic. A motion to disapprove of these extra-canonical services received but two votes out of seventeen. The *Episcopalian* opposes the division, as the multiplication of dioceses looks toward adopting the provincial system.

—The "Guibord case" has been, for a long time before the Canadian courts, and has, at last, been decided in favor of Madame Guibord. She asked that the authorities of the Catholic cemetery in Montreal be compelled to allow Christian burial to her husband, who died a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He was a member of the *Institut Canadien*, a sort of lyceum, whose members are under Church censure for keeping in their library certain books disapproved of by the Bishop, who had forbidden his priests to grant the sacraments or burial to any of its members. An appeal was taken.

—The Nonconformist clergymen of England are quite unanimous in opposing the proposed Education bill, which allows local boards to decide on the character of religious instruction in the public schools. Petitions in protest were sent to 1,920 Congregational ministers, of whom 1,457 sent back their signatures. Of 1,874 Baptist ministers, 1,259 did the same; 979 out of 1,598 Wesleyans; 134 out of 231 Presbyterians; 202 out of 264 Unitarians; and in all 5,173 out of 7,300 ministers. No doubt many of the others sympathize heartily in the protest, but failed to reply.

—Mr. Laias, one of the ablest Greek preachers, who believes that the Eastern Church can be restored from within, has been forbidden to preach by the Holy Synod of Athens, and is under impeachment as a heretic.

—The Universalists of Rhode Island have raised the amount, with some thousands to spare, that was assessed on them as their share of the Centenary fund.

—There is an ecclesiastical warehouse in London, which supplies "articles of piety" to Christians of the "Brother Ignatius" type. Among the articles advertised are "Iron Disciplines," [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which have also bracelets for the head, arms, legs, and body, smooth on the outside, but with small spikes on the inside to mortify the flesh of devout Christians.

—Bishops Clark and Huntington appeal for $50,000 for Hobart College, One man offers $15,000 if the amount is raised.

—The Episcopal Church in Hanover, Mass., has directed that no clerical robes except the gown be used in its service.

—A correspondent of the Baltimore *Advocate* gives as a reason why the Colored Methodist South Conference in Mississippi is so small, that a year ago, on their way to conference, many of the colored preachers were halted by sentinels stationed at different places, and directed to Canton, where Bishop Simpson "mustered them in."

—The Roman Government gave orders for the expulsion of Dr. Friedrich, Secretary of Cardinal Hohenlohe, on suspicion that he had furnished the Augsburg *Gazette* its important letters from the council, whereupon the Bavarian Government has appointed him an attache of their Embassy, where he cannot be interfered with.

—At a late meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Episcopal, said "that he abhorred creeds, and should persistently resist their introduction at the coming meeting. He believed in a great, noble Catholic Christianity. He did not believe in Episcopalianism, or Presbyterianism. It did not make a particle of difference whether a Christian was immersed all over or dipped in up to his knees. He was an Episcopalian because he was born one, and, never having met with anything better outside of it, he had never deserted it. He loved boundless liberty for Christians. He wanted freedom to say what he pleased. He believed that it made no difference about creeds when Christians die. If a soul loves Jesus Jesus loves that soul."

—The Moravians of the United States are divided into two provinces, one in the Northern and the other in the Southern States. The statistics of the Northern Province have just been published, from which we learn that it contains 53 churches, having 5,070 communicants, (an increase of 200,) 392 non-communicants, 3,040 children, and 3,494 Sabbath School scholars. The largest church, that at Bethlehem, Pa., has 1,012 communicants, and at Hope, Ind., Nazareth, Pa., and Philadelphia there are churches with between 200 and 300 members each. Their ministers number 44. The Southern Province is much smaller, having 1,050 communicants and 635 children and other members. The British Province contained in 1868, 3,260 communicants and a total of 5,448 souls. The German Province, in the same year, 4,898 communicants and a total of 7,270 souls. It will then be seen that the North Province of the United States is the largest in the Moravian community.

—The Dunkards in this country date back to 1720, when a small colony settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia. They believe in the doctrine of the Trinity, the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the evangelical view of the Atonement. Their distinguishing tenets are trine immersion, and the ordinance of feet-washing. They will not bear arms or appeal to civil courts in matters of dispute. Their ministers are chosen by lot, and receive no pay for their services. Not a few of them hold to the final restoration of all mankind. They keep no church records, so that their exact membership is unknown. They probably represent a population of 150,000. They are especially strong in the interior of Pennsylvania, where they are known for their simplicity of manners and correct deportment. Their annual meeting, or "lebesmahls," are attended by delegates from all parts of the United States.

—A charming proposal has been made by an Austrian Church paper, by which the poverty of the priests is to be relieved, and the gratitude of the children of Abraham made manifest. It suggests that, as the latter not only make their money out of Christians, but are specially indebted to the priesthood for preaching the sacredness of property, they should give liberally of their substance to help those who are at once their victims and their defenders.

—A new woman preacher is attracting attention among the Methodists of Boston. Her name is Mrs. Willing, of Illinois, and *Zion's Herald* says of her: She is a lady of culture, taste, and power. Her command of her audience is complete. She is invited in many directions, and has the *entree*, cordial and earnest, to all our leading churches. She is sister to Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Chicago, and wife of Rev. Mr. Willing, presiding elder in the Rock River Conference.

—In Lancaster, Pa., there is a Mennonite Church, in which the ceremonies are very peculiar. At communion a Bishop and an Elder take off their coats, put on white aprons, and each taking a small tub, filled with water, proceed to washing the feet of the brothers, each brother removing his shoes and stocking and placing his feet in the pail of water. The custom is to take the feet in the hands, wipe dry the feet with their aprons, and after communion saluting each with a kiss after his feet are wiped. The female portion of the congregation are waited on by two sisters attired in white aprons, who go through the same form as the brothers on the opposite side of the house. They defend this ceremony by quotations from the New Testament.

—Father Ignatius, the well-known Ritualist in England, makes his congregation come down liberally when the contribution box is passed around, and scolds them soundly when he thinks they do not give enough. On a recent Sunday he declared that, after clearing expenses, there were only sixteen shillings left. Ladies with rings up to the first joint of their fingers gave three-penny pieces. If he knew who put the three-penny pieces in the bags, he should go round and return them.

—The Wesleyans are the strongest non-conformist body in Great Britain.

—The Bishop of California has given notice to his clergy that he will in future confirm none under the age of 11 years, "unless the case is a peculiar instance of mental and spiritual development."

—A correspondent of the *Lutheran Observer* says: "The Lutheran Church in the United States numbers already over 400,000 members, more than 2,000 ministers, over 3,000 congregations, and some of the latter the largest in its territory. In point of members, we now rank third among the Protestant churches in the United States. The Methodists are first, the Baptists second, and we third, unless the recently united Presbyterian Church outnumbers us. But if the immigration from Lutheran countries continues in the same ratio it has for the last five years, we will give the Baptists, and even the Methodists, a sharp race by 1875. Our increase during the last three years has been 50,000 per year. During 1869, with our native increase, it reached 80,000." It should, however, be added that the Lutherans are broken up into a number of sects, and that there is at present no prospect of their becoming reunited.

—A correspondent of the New York *World*, who has had an interview with the Rev. Henry Allon, the leader of the non-conformists and editor of the *British Quarterly Review*, says that in 1851 the population of London was 2,362,000, and the Established Church provided religious accommodations for only 409,834 of these. In the fourteen years that followed, although the population increased at the rate of 45,000 yearly, the Establishment erected but eight new churches annually; so that, at the end of this time, she had provision for only 17 per cent of the population of the metropolis. At the same time the dissenting churches had so increased that they provided 42 per cent. of the entire religious accommodation in London. The same was found to be true in regard to the whole of England and Wales; and, taking the country as a whole, it was seen that 51 per cent of the sittings were furnished by non-established churches, and 49 per cent by the establishment. It may be interesting to add that in 1865 the Congregationalists, in London alone, had churches accommodating 130,611 persons; the Baptists, 87,559; the Wesleyans, 52,454; the Methodists, 33,109; and the Presbyterians, 18,251—a total of 326,661. At the same period the Roman Catholics had 31,000 sittings, having increased nearly 13,000 sittings in fourteen years; and the other non-established churches had 21,081, making a total of 378,649. But still, on the whole, there was a lamentable lack of religious accommodation.

—There had been some intercourse between committees of the Missionary Boards of the separate organizations of Northern and Southern Baptists. The Home Mission Board at Macon, Ga., declared that "those fraternal overtures and interviews are eminently proper, as becoming the disciples of Jesus." Thereupon an Alabama Baptist organization arose in its wrath and sent a Brother Brewer to the Baptist Convention in Louisville charged to fling the weight of its displeasure as a bombshell into the latter body. The announcement was made in formidable preamble and resolution, that this fraternization must be stopped, or the Alabama concern would cut the Southern Baptist Convention adrift and let it float away to destruction. One little difficulty interfered with the spirited undertaking of the Alabamians; the delegates to the convention are required to contribute $100 to its objects, and this little formality was wanting in the credentials of Brother Barker. The fuse to his bombshell was wanting; a cloak of silence was thrown over the terrible resolutions and the indignant Brother Barker; and the projected explosion was happily stifled.

TIT-BITS.

Two ladies, much troubled with housekeeping perplexities, were sitting the other evening in a recess of the Fifth Avenue Hotel drawing-room, and one remarked, concerning the speaker's servant, "Emeline's most unpleasant peculiarity is that she always blows the gas out when she goes to bed; but it will be better to encourage this practice, in the hope that she will suffocate herself some night. She would be much more efficient as a good, quiet, docile corpse, than as a servant girl."

—Traveller, who demanded his trunk at a Baltimore depot before all others, and was told by the Irish baggage-master that he must have patience and wait his turn, turned upon the baggage-master with, "You're an impudent dog." To which he of the trunks rejoined: "An' faith, ye are a monkey, and it's a great pity that when we two were made beasts, ye wasn't made an illiphant, so that ye could have yer blasted trunk under yer nose all the time."

—"Mamma," said a little fellow whose mother had forbidden him to draw horses and ships on a mahogany sideboard with a sharp nail, "Mamma, this ain't a nice house. At Sam Lockett's we can cut the sofa and pull out the hair, and ride the shovel and tongs over the carpet, but here we can't have any fun at all."

—QUITE OUT OF DATE.—Isabel. "But, grandma, she's not a bit pretty, looks very stupid, and hasn't a shilling. What can he be going to marry her for?" Grandma. "Well, my dear, you will think it one of my old-fashioned notions—but perhaps it is for love."

—A saloon-keeper of questionable honesty went to a lawyer to consult him about commencing an action of defamation against a fellow townsman. "The scoundrel," said he, fiercely, "has robbed me of my character." "Ah! has he?—are you sure of that fact?" replied the attorney; "if so, for heaven's sake let him go, for it is the luckiest thing that ever happened to you!"

—The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* says: "A strict Presbyterian, speaking of the fact of the lightning striking the Congregational Church, rather profanely remarked that Brother Howe is not giving his congregation enough hell fire, and that he is receiving assistance from other quarters."

—It is related that the Rev. Dr. Samuel West, of New Bedford, once reduced a refractory choir in the following way: It having been rumored that they would not sing a note on the next Sabbath, he commenced morning worship by giving out the hymn, "Come ye that love the Lord." After reading it through he looked up very emphatically at the choir, and said: "You will begin at the second verse:

> "'Let those refuse to sing
> Who never knew our God.'"

—A few days ago, a gentleman whose proboscis bad been lost, was invited out to tea. "My dear," said the good woman of the house to her little daughter, "I want you to be very particular and to make no remark about Mr. Jenkins' nose." Gathered about the table everything was going well; the child peeped about, looked rather puzzled, and at last startled the table: "Ma, why did you tell me to say nothing about Mr. Jenkins' nose; he hasn't got any!"

—"Is my face dirty?" asked a young lady from the backwoods, while seated with her aunt at the dinner-table on a steamboat running from Cairo to New Orleans. "Dirty? No. Why did you ask?" "Because that insulting waiter insists upon putting a towel beside my plate. I've thrown three under the table, and yet every time he comes around he puts another one before me."

—Three little girls were playing among the poppies and sage-brush of the back yard. Two of them were making believe keep house, a little way apart, as near neighbors might. At last one of them was overheard saying, to the youngest of the lot, "There, now, Nelly, you go over to Sarah's house and stop there a little while and talk as fast as ever you can, and then you come back and tell me what she says about me, and then I'll talk about her; and then you go and tell her all I say, and then we'll get as mad as hornets, and won't speak when we meet, just as our mothers do, you know; and that'll be such fun—won't it?"

—A colored Judge in Alabama, the other day, was informed by the District Attorney, upon the conclusion of the arguments of the arguments of counsel, that it was the proper time to "charge the jury." Cuffee on the woolsack manifested a promptness in executing this instruction which astonished every one in the court-room. "Gemmen ob de jury," said he, "I charges you fifty cents apiece, and dis ar trial stops until it am paid; and dat's de lor!" The verdict of the jury had not been recorded at last advices.

—"Do others as they would like to do to you," is Punchinello's golden rule for Wall street.

—Certain life-insurance are accused of bribing grocers to paste their advertisements on their customers' kerosene cans.

—People of Wyoming don't know whether to call their female Judge a Justicess of the Peace or a Justice of the Peacess.

—A San Francisco Chinaman, wishing to purchase eggs, called for "chicken nuts."

—Wooden pavements are popular in the West. A St. Joseph City Councilman is reported to have delivered the following speech at the last meeting of the Council: "Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen of the Council, let us lay our heads together and make a wooden pavement."

—"Why," asked a governess of her little charge, "do we pray God to give us our daily bread? Why don't we ask for four days, or five days, or a week?" "We want it fresh!" replied the ingenious child.

—*Figaro* considers tobacco to be not only a "slow poison," but one of the slowest poisons in the world.

—The rebels at Red River object to being called "Winni-peggers," and have changed the name of their settlement to Nestowoytna. Now they are to be called Nest-toe-wee-ans, or, for short, Nasty-uns.

—A Western editor, in response to a subscriber who grumbles that his paper is intolerably damp, says: "That's because there is so much due on it."

—The editor of a Chicago children's paper received a letter from a lady subscriber, who writes: "Our little Anna died last week, after reading the last number of your valuable paper." Parties who have more children than they want should subscribe for that periodical.

—The only thing in the amusement line in Palmyra, N. Y., is the the measles. They are having splendid fun, says the Rochester *Democrat*, and are attended principally by children. Measle matinees Wednesday and Saturdays.

ANTIPATHIES.

Moses condemned the dog to a place among the unclean animals, and thus fixed a stigma upon it. "Whatsoever goeth upon his paws among all manner of beasts that go on all four, those are unclean unto you. Whoso toucheth this carcass shall be unclean until the even. And he that beareth the carcass of them shall wash his clothes, and be unclean until the even; they are unclean unto you." "Against any of the children of Israel shall not a dog move his tongue, against man or beast." "Thou shalt not bring the price of a dog into the house of the Lord thy God for any legal vow."

These legal utterances against the dog proceeded probably because it was worshipped in Egypt and other nations. Certain it is that this animal was despised by the Hebrews after their departure from Egypt, and its name passed into a term of opprobrium. Thus, when David went up against Goliath, the latter cried: "Am I a dog, that thou comest to me with staves?" And when Mephibosheth had audience with David, he said: "What is thy servant that thou shouldst look upon such a dead dog as I am?" [illegible] was taken advantage of [illegible] the Jews, when [illegible] to insult them. Hatred of the dog [illegible] their enemies died when the magistrates of [illegible] says "the vast numbers of owners [illegible] which infested that city, to be [illegible] their dead bodies were carried and [illegible] the Jews' burial ground without the [illegible]"

The Mahometans, who in their religious ritual have borrowed much from the Jews, count themselves defiled if a dog but touches their garments. Southey says, in his "Doctor," that "one of the things which shocked a Moor who visited England, was to see dogs, women and dirty shoes permitted to enter a place of worship, the Mahometans excluding all three from their mosques."

In ancient Rome there was a law of Flaminius Dialus, which prohibited touching a dog. An augur, who happened to touch one of these animals, could not assist at the sacrifices without previous purification. Dogs were likewise prevented from entering the Temple of Hercules. This detestation of the Romans for the dog was, perhaps, caused by dogs feeding on the dead—

> "Whose limbs, unburied on the naked shore,
> Devouring dogs and hungry vultures tore."

In Russia, formerly, the dog was regarded as unclean, and could not be touched.

The touch of most animals, particularly the dog, is a stain to the person of a Brahmin; nevertheless, this animal is one of the divinities that the Hindoos pay honor to under the name of Vahira; and the image of it may be seen in several of their temples.

Swine were forbidden to be eaten by the Israelites. "The swine, because it divideth the hoof, yet cheweth not the cud, it is unclean to you; ye shall not eat of their flesh, nor touch their dead carcass."

The same abhorrence for swine has always been displayed by Mahometans. Though permitted in the infidel quarters of some provincial towns, they were, until recently, scrupulously banished from Constantinople and its suburbs. An exception used to be made in favor of the *corps diplomatique*, to whom a firman was granted for the admission of hogs into the district of Pera during the carnival, but they made their entry at midnight and by the light of torches. [Thornton's "Present State of Turkey," published 1807.] In return, when the enemies of Mahometanism have had the opportunity, they have taken advantage of the prejudice. In the palace of the great Abyssinian Prince Segabadis was kept a huge Ethiopian boar, the eyes of which had been put out. "It was a favorite amusement," say Stern, "of the court, as often as the chief gave audience to Mahometans, to drive into the middle of them this mutilated animal, which they considered unclean."

The author of a "Summer Ramble in the Himalayas" observes that, although the domestic swine is held in such utter abhorrence by all but the very lowest caste, the flesh of the *wild* pig is much esteemed by all classes. Even the Brahmins, officiating at the Gangootree temple, who, in strict observance of their creed, ought not to eat flesh of any kind, consider it a great treat.

Sir Walter Scott says that "pork or swine's flesh in any shape, till of late years, was much abominated by the Scotch, nor is it yet a favorite food among them." King James I. carried this antipathy to England. Ben Johnson has recorded this peculiarity, where the gipsy, in a mosque, examining the King's hand, says:

> "You should, by this line,
> Love a horse and a hound, but no part of a swine."

James' proposed banquet for the devil was a loin of pork and a pull of ling, with a pipe of tobacco for digestion.

Several of the tribes on the banks of the famous African River Zambezi, have as great a loathing of hippopotamus meat as Mahometans, Jews, and Hindoos have of swine's flesh. Dr. Livingstone's pilot, Scissors, was an illustration. He would not even cook his food in a pot which had contained hippopotamus, preferring to go hungry till he could find another; and yet he traded eagerly in the animal's tusks, and eat with great relish the flesh of the foul-feeding marabout, which has a taste for dead fish or men.

Geese are very plentiful in Brazil, but there is a strong antipathy against them as articles of food among the natives. This arises from an idea which they entertain that geese eat snakes and other vermin.

Some curious instances are on record of the antipathy displayed by individuals toward certain articles of food. Erasmus, though a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish that even the smell of it threw him into a fever. Joseph Scaliger and Peter Abono never could drink milk; and Cardan was particularly disgusted at the sight of eggs. Philip II. of Spain gave a whimsical reason for his dislike of fish: "They are nothing but elements congealed, or a jelly of water."

Usually the the odors of flowers are agreeable, but instances occasionally occur where they exercise a totally different effect. The jonquil and tuberose are insupportable to some; others cannot bear the fragrance of the lily; even violets, the last flower to be suspected, have excited the greatest antipathy. Hysterics have been brought on by the marshmallow; saffron has been known to produce ecstasy.

Others have shown aversion to certain animals. Henry III., of France, though he had braved his enemies before him at Jarnac, trembled from head to foot at the sight of a cat. When a hare crossed the Duke d'Epernon's path, his blood stagnated in his veins. Albert, a brave Field Marshal of France, fell insensible to the ground on discovering a sucking pig served up at his table. Ambrose Pare mentions a gentleman who could never see an eel without fainting. There is an account of another person who would fall into convulsions at the sight of a carp. A French lady always fainted on account of a man who was so terrified at the [illegible] a boiled lobster. M. de Lancre gives an account of a man who was so terrified at the sight of a hedgehog that for two years he imagined his bowels were gnawed by such an animal. The same author was intimate with a very brave officer who was so frightened at the sight of a mouse that he never dared to look at one unless he had a sword in his hand. The author of the "Turkish Spy" tells us that he would rather encounter a lion, provided he had but a weapon in his hand, than feel a spider crawling on him in the dark.

Two English sailors, who had been placed in charge of Dr. Livingstone's steamer at Tete, had a curious method of dealing with the native traders there. Having ascertained the usual price of provisions, they paid that and no more. If the traders refused to leave the steamer till the price was increased, a chameleon, of which the natives have a mortal dread, was brought out of the cabin; the moment the natives saw the creature, they made one spring overboard. The chameleon thus did every dispute in a twinkling.

WASHINGTON.

Condition of the Mail Service.

Legislation in Pennsylvania Against the National Banks.

Congress Going at Work in Earnest.

The New Bond and Banking Bill.

The Unpleasantness Between President Grant and General Hancock.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POSTAL MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The foreign mail service is in better working order under the treaties concluded by the present administration than at any previous period. Except that our relations with France are broken off, everything is going on in a satisfactory manner. The change of the English mails from Australia, via San Francisco, has placed us on better footing in regard to the carrying of our own closed mails for the continent through England. There are indications which point to the necessity of compelling the French to come to terms with us. At home the affairs of Creswell's department are in a most promising condition. The revenue thus far has been lighter than was expected. The House Appropriation Committee has given him all he asked for, and, in fact, increased the sum for the letter-carrier system $225,000, in order to make it more efficient.

NATIONAL BANKS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Banking and Currency Committee have under consideration various matters from the National Bank men in Pennsylvania concerning legislation in that State hostile to these banks. It appears that the Legislature has incorporated a number of loan and deposit companies with authority to pay higher rates of interest than is allowed by the National Bank law. The State Tax law also discriminates against the banks. The committee hear similar complaints from other sections. While they are disposed to remedy the matter if possible, they find the subject a difficult one to deal with, and do not feel at all confident that they can meet the case presented by legislation.

NEW HOUR OF MEETING.

The order carried through by Dawes, that the House shall meet hereafter at 11, and sit six hours each day, will serve to push business along rapidly.

EVENING SESSIONS.

The Senate has adopted an order, going into operation to-morrow, under which an evening session is to be held every other day for work on the calendar. In accordance with the Anthony rule, Thursday sessions are to be devoted to important measures, while all private and minor bills will be acted on in the evening. The prospects are good for two months of active business.

NEW BOND AND BANKING BILL.

The new Bond and Banking bill has been about perfected by Garfield's committee, and will appear in about the same form as originally reported. Lynch will probably get through with his bill on Tuesday. Washburn will then have the floor with the Postal Telegraph bill, so that Garfield can hardly get his measure considered before next week. He thinks it can be carried through with some non-essential amendments; but many careful observers think it will be defeated; if not in the House, then in the Senate.

HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

The testimony of Major S. N. Clarke, of Chicago, before the Howard investigation, closed yesterday. He had made a settlement of Barry farm fund within a few months; found it $3,000 short. General Howard gave his individual note to settle it. Subsequently, this paper had been withdrawn, and General Babcock had given a receipt as Treasurer of the university, to cover this. A transaction, involving some $2,000, with the Congregational church, also came to light. The books of the university are not clear upon the first matters. General Howard, however, claims that he can furnish complete explanations.

[To the Associated Press.]

PRESIDENT GRANT AND GENERAL HANCOCK.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—It appears from published correspondence that General Hancock, on the 18th of April, telegraphed to General Sherman that if his rank would not entitle him to a division and a change in department would be made practical, he preferred the St. Louis station. General Sherman replied that the President had carefully considered Hancock's claim to the command of the Pacific and his preference for the Department of Missouri; that the relations Hancock chose to assume toward him, officially and privately, absolved him from regarding Hancock's personal preferences, and that the changes to be made would leave him the Department of Dakota, or the Military Division of Missouri. Hancock, on April 27, writes: "As the President leads me to believe that because I have not his personal sympathy, my preference for a command will not be regarded, notwithstanding my rank, I shall not again open the subject, but I will add that I think it an unfortunate precedent to establish, that military rank in time of peace shall not have the consideration hitherto accorded to it."

The following words, recently attributed to General Sherman, do not appear in his letter: "I am requested by the President to inform you that there is nothing in your personal relations to General Grant, or in your official relations to the administration, that could justify your preference now, or lead you to expect it hereafter."

Reference in General Sherman's letter to the relation which Hancock chose to assume toward the President, officially and privately, and absolving the President from regarding Hancock's personal preferences, is thus explained: At the time the Reconstruction acts were put in operation, Hancock was transferred from the Department of Missouri to the District of Louisiana. Grant, as Commander-in-Chief, modified, or revoked, one of Hancock's orders, to which the latter took strong personal exceptions. Shortly after, by order of the President, Hancock was assigned to the command of the Division of the Atlantic, and came to Washington. He went to General Grant's headquarters, but, instead of calling upon him personally, simply registered his name, which was unusual, and considered discourteous. Grant having no knowledge or apprehension that Hancock was offended, and meeting him on the street shortly afterward, accosted him in a friendly way, "Good morning, Hancock." To this Hancock made no verbal response, but merely touched his hat to Grant. On another occasion, at a wedding party, Hancock turned his back on him. Grant was also informed that Hancock had boasted of his discourtesy to him on the street. When Hancock issued his order for the removal of certain persons in New Orleans, correspondence took place between the two Generals, which Hancock used language which was considered disrespectful and insubordinate to his superior officer. Hancock, now a Major General, was in command of a department. When General Thomas died there were left four Major Generals—Halleck, who had been sent to the Pacific Coast, and had served out his term of duty; Meade, who was offered the command, preferred remaining in Philadelphia. This the choice lay between Hancock and Schofield. The matter was submitted to the President, who simply directed that Schofield be sent to the Pacific, leaving Hancock where he was, in command of one of the most important military departments in the country.

AFFAIRS AT RED RIVER.

A letter to a prominent party, dated St. Paul, May 13, says the writer has just returned from the Red River country, and that, if it had not been for recent legislation with regard to that country, Riel's government would have availed itself of the kind sympathy and aid tendered by our countrymen. The law passed by the Canadian Parliament, gives substantially what Riel asked for. This adjustment, however, does not promise permanence. Only American institutions and enterprise can open up the resources of the Red River country.

The writer further says that, while at Winnipeg, he heard of no sentiment of annexation to the United States. But commercial relations and railroads will effect a change in that respect.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR BULLOCK, OF GEORGIA.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, has addressed a letter to the Republican Senators and Representatives, to the effect that the charges made against him are the result of the machinations of Joshua Hill, whom he denounces as a Secessionist. The Governor claims that he acted fairly throughout the controversy, and concludes by expressing opposition to Bingham's amendment, or any provision substantially like it, because, he says, "it seeks to deny the Republican party in Georgia the fruits of the political victory they have achieved after the terrible trials of the last two years of contest; because it seeks to restrain the full effect of the literal execution of the Reconstruction acts in such a manner as to promote the interests and wishes of the very men and very party who have persistently by every conceivable means and manner sought to defeat those acts; because its adoption will be a rebuke to and will destroy the Republican organization, which has maintained those acts and supported the administration and party in our State, and because any attempt to hold an election there for members of the General Assembly, before those already elected have enjoyed their constitutional term of two years as a State in the Union, under the new constitution, will result in an utter abandonment by them, and by the government, of any further attempt to uphold and maintain a policy which the Republican Congress has inaugurated, and which, it would thus be shown, a Republican Congress had abandoned. I will not deny that this result will bring peace to Georgia; but it would be the peace of death. Republican principles would be abandoned forever, and the 100,000 loyal men who voted for and carried the convention and constitution would be heard from no more. There is no amnesty with rebels for men in Georgia who have dared to be Republicans, and to sustain the measures which enfranchised the black man. There is no relief from the disability, except in death, in submission, or in flight."

PRAYING FOR REDRESS.

John Warren sent a memorial to the Senate, praying redress for arrest and imprisonment by the Government of Great Britain, under the charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Applications for removal of political disabilities continue in large numbers.

MILWAUKEE.

Fatal Accident on a Railroad—Another Refreshing Rain.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.—A German laborer, named Geo. Dietz, formerly a member of the Second Wisconsin Battery, while fishing on the trestle-work of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, was struck by a gravel car, while trying to save his dog, and was killed himself.

Another refreshing rain passed over the State last night, and there is a prospect of more to-night, which insures the safety of crops for the present.

LOUISVILLE.

Jones vs. Stevenson—Religious.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.—Some six or eight columns of the *Courier-Journal*, to-morrow, will be occupied with Hon. T. L. Jones' letter in regard to the Governorship matter. It is very severe on Governor Stevenson.

The pulpits of the different churches of the city were filled to-day by ministers attending the meeting of the Presbyterian Assembly. There were immense congregations in attendance. Union Presbyterian Churches this morning and to-night, by Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, and Rev. Dr. Dabney, of Vicksburg.

ST. LOUIS.

Suit Against Bondsmen—Libel Suit—General Forsyth in Close Pursuit of the Indians—National Capital Question.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—A suit was entered to-day against John D. Bienan, one of the bondsmen of E. Sotaby, the late defaulting City Treasurer, for the full amount of the bond—$50,000. The other three bondsmen have volunteered to pay their [illegible]

FOREIGN.

CUBA.

JAMAICA.

CARACCAS.

MARTINIQUE.

NEW YORK.

CINCINNATI.

Dramatic—Suicide—Weather.

BOSTON.

Murder—The Boston Party [illegible]

THE WEST.

Excitement Over the Proposed Impeachment of Judges [illegible] and Hoffman—Enforcing the [illegible] Law—Railroad Consolidation—Suicide—Indians, etc.